THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 285

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

MacArthur-Bricker Drive; Neapolitans See Badoglio; Another Navy Yard Arrest

The World's Day—October 30, 1943

National: MacArthur-or-Bricker Drive Launched

A national committee to draft Gen. Douglas MacArthur or Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio for the Republican nomination for the Presidency has opened headquarters in New York City. [Page 3.]

The S. S. Theodore Roosevelt, a Liberty ship, was launched at Baltimore, Md., with the former President's grandaughter as sponsor.

RCA Victor, record division, engaged for 17 months in a dispute with James C. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians, has announced it is presenting its case to a National War Labor Board panel, with formal hearings scheduled to start Nov. 3.

The Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Baltimore, Md., will be forced "to practically shut down" for 24 hours over the week end because of a "sympathy strike" by Diesel and steam crane operators, according to J. M. Willis, Vice-President and General Manager.

Europe: Badoglio Makes Appearance in Naples

Premier Badoglio made his first appearance in Naples today since this port city was freed from German occupation. He was accompanied by United States Minister Robert Murphy and British Minister Harold MacMillan. Mr. Murphy described the visit as "routine business."

Eight more Netherlanders in Amsterdam have been sentenced to capital punishment and seven already have been executed on charges of sabotage, espionage, and plotting to slay Dutch "Quislings," Dutch circles in London reported.

British troops have taken over the unloading of a number of ships lying idle in the Thames River as a result of an unauthorized strike of 1,000 dock workers. The strikers, members of the Stevedores and Transport General Workers' Union, are demanding extra pay for work they consider dangerous. They were reported to have acted against the advice of union officials.

The Vatican has received a pledge from the Nazis who occupy Rome to respect the Pope and his official family. Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, published a communication from the German Ambassador promising to continue to respect the "buildings and activities of the Holy See."

New England: Eighth Navy Yard Worker Arrested

Eighth arrest in three days for misappropriation of Government funds from naval establishments in the Boston area announced by the F. B. I. today. George A. Roxborough of Cambridge, Navy Yard employee, was taken into custody charged with theft of $7,500.

New WAC recruiting offices, open Saturday afternoons, are being established at 48 Bromfield Street, Boston, to enable women having only Saturday afternoons off to obtain information concerning the service they can perform in this war.

Churches of all denominations in Greater Boston will unite tomorrow in appeals for brotherhood in celebration of United War Fund Sunday.

Washington: More Trucks Eligible for Used Tires

Grocery, laundry, bakery, and some other commercial trucks are eligible for used passenger tires, the OPA announced, which may make it impossible for operators of passenger cars to obtain used tires.

President Roosevelt has appointed Reuben B. Robertson an industry member of the National War Labor Board and John P. McWilliams an alternate industry member. Mr. Robertson will replace Cyrus Ching, who resigned.

Fishermen may have part of their catch of fresh fish canned without surrendering ration points, the OPA ruled.

Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, has rejected a 35-cent-a-barrel proposed increase in the price of crude oil, declaring this proposal, recommended by Interior Secretary Ickes, would cost petroleum consumers at least $500,000,000 annually.

In the Kremlin: Final Touches Put on Allied Pacts

Moscow expected conclusion of the three-power conference within a short time as diplomatic expedients put finishing touches on war and postwar agreements reached by American, British, and Russian Foreign Ministers.

American and British and their war efforts were given an unprecedentedly prominent place in official slogans announced for the Soviet celebration Nov. 7 marking the 26th anniversary of the October revolution. One said, "Long live the valiant Anglo-American troops waging a struggle against the German fascists on Italian territory," and another; "Greetings to the airmen of the Anglo-American air forces striking blows to the vital centers of fascist Germany."

Americas: Chilean President to Visit U. S.

President Rios of Chile has decided to accept a second invitation from President Roosevelt to visit the United States but has not yet decided on a date.

Brazil's National Security Tribunal has sentenced Niels Christensen, chief of a German spy ring which sent information direct to Germany by radio, to 30 years' imprisonment.

India: Government Acts to Ease Bengal Famine

India's Government and Army authorities worked swiftly to bring immediate relief to areas in Bengal where thousands of persons have starved recently and thousands more have become destitute. Wheat stocks in Punjab, India's wheat belt, have been frozen, with the prospect that the Central Government would use all surplus.

Eve of Lend-Lease Probe Finds Public Aware of Aid to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—President Roosevelt, faced with a congressional investigation into Lend-Lease operations, is acting to make sure that the public knows the best features of this aid-to-allies program, that its many significant achievements are spotlighted.

The Administration will need to do little window-dressing. Opinion among all but hard-bitten isolationists holds that Lend-Lease has been well-managed at Washington, that it has made major contributions to Allied success in the war, and that it deserves full-scale continuance.

Even so, two Senatorial committees are planning a careful inquiry into charges that military Lend-Lease supplies have been misdirected and wasted, and that nonmilitary activities have been misused by America's allies, sometimes for their own prestige.

The Senate Truman Committee, together with a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, are preparing inquiries which may have significant influence on the size of future con-

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The Weather

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:11 p. m. and ends Sunday at 6:40 a. m.

Tax Collections In Boston Soar To New Heights

Nearly four out of every five citizens attain pay-as-you-go basis, City's Collector discloses.

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tax collections at City Hall are approaching a record high this year, putting nearly four out of every five citizens on the tax rolls on a pay-as-you-go basis, City Collector Merritt Thompson disclosed today.

A goal of 82 per cent has been set for Monday night, the deadline for payment of the current levies. With more than 68 per cent of those billed for the 1943 impost already marked "paid in full," Mr. Thompson is confident that last year's all-time record of 81.4 per cent will be exceeded.

"The trend has been up right along," Mr. Thompson said. "People seem to have more money in their pockets. It's almost a sure thing that we'll go over the top."

Paradoxically receipts will go down instead of up Mr. Thompson said. The city needs only $59,774,862 in revenue from real estate and personal property taxes to meet its fiscal obligations for 1943 as compared with last year's warrant of $60,619,000, and close to $40,000,000 has been raised already.

"Easy Money"

Aside from the factor of "easy money," Mr. Thompson likes to explain the steady rise in collections since 1940 in terms of "faith in the Administration"—the Collector was appointed by Mayor Tobin in 1938—and what he characterized as "our own modest efforts."

Briefly these efforts embody the principles of merchandizing employed by Mr. Thompson when he was manager of the Shepard's Stores in Boston, namely prompt and courteous service on the part of his staff combined with the attempt to be as businesslike and impersonal about the whole thing as possible.

To these ends the Collector early in his term decided to use the 14 branch stations in the city for all phases of municipal collection, thus, as he put it, "going out to their back yards to get it." Until then these stations had been used for the relatively small poll tax although the city's overall collections were apt to approximate $100,000,000 a year.

Answer Questions

He has also instructed his staff of six tellers, which he has trebled this weekend, to answer all questions they could, whether related to the business of collecting or not, as speedily as possible, and to avoid keeping the taxpayer waiting.

"It's never easy to collect taxes," Mr. Thompson smiled somewhat sadly. "People don't like to be separated from their money, so we try to make things as pleasant as pos-

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Fifth Army Captures Nazi Key City; Russian Forces Converge on Nikopol; President Acts to Avert Coal Strike

'Decisive action' to keep mines in operation is promised—Appeal to miners' reason.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—President Roosevelt has taken two steps in the threatened coal strike.

He has announced that he will take "decisive action to see that coal is mined."

And he has attempted to appeal to reason with the half million threatening soft coal miners in a statement which goes over the head of and, in effect, flatly contradicts John L. Lewis.

Despite Presidential action, general belief here is that the United Mine Workers' Executive Committee, scheduled to meet here Nov. 1—when the strike "deadline" expires—will bow to Mr. Lewis, a general walkout will occur and the Government will again seize the mines.

Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, has already taken action to set aside a reserve coal supply for emergency purposes.

Dispute in NWLB

Meanwhile, a row has broken out in the National War Labor Board over charges of American Federation of Labor representatives [with whom the Lewis union is now affiliated] that other members acted in bad faith in their wage decision, which is the crux of all the trouble.

The NWLB, supported by Mr. Roosevelt, takes the position that their proposed terms for modifying the Illinois miners-operators' agreement are generous, and amount to a wage boost, both relatively and on an hourly basis.

John L. Lewis charges the opposite.

Here is a matter susceptible of mathematical proof, and President Roosevelt, in a 500-word letter to Chairman William H. Davis of the NWLB last night, accepted the opportunity to make his point and, as lucidly as he is able to put the complicated matter, argues that it is to the financial advantage of miners to accept the terms.

"The miners for the first time," Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, "will receive pay for travel time as such."

Patriotic Issue

Beyond the financial argument, the President raised the patriotic appeal. Obviously referring to Mr. Lewis, he declared:

"Certainly in wartime, the miners will not take the position that they will sign no contract other than one dictated by their leaders."

The Davis letter to the President put the coal emergency into the wage-hour setting:

"The issue is the same clear one

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Associated Press

Men Behind the Army in Italy

Army and Navy officers are landing war matériel on an Italian beach with which to supply American forces in their struggle with the Germans. Left to right are Navy Signalman W. W. Donahoe of Boston, Mass.; Capt. G. J. Horney (Army Beachmaster) of Latrobe, Pa., and Lieut. G. Rupprecht (Navy Beachmaster) of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dual Catastrophe Hangs Over Heads of Germans

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All this week German armies battled desperately, almost fanatically but also expertly, to hold open the mouth of a great sack through which they must retreat from the Dnieper elbow, from the Nogaisk Steppe, and from the greatest encirclement battle of this or any war.

They faced in Southern Russia one of two great threatening disasters which hung over the Nazi structure and which, should they both fall at once, conceivably could be sufficient to crush it, not next autumn but in the immediate future.

The military disaster would be the loss of the German armies in Southern Russia representing very probably a third or perhaps even more of the total of 180 or 190 divisions they still maintain on the Russian front.

The other disaster would be a political agreement emanating from the Moscow conference between Britain, the United States, and Russia so complete as to remove the last vestige of German hope for a split among the big Allied powers through which they could escape from the crushing effect of two-front war.

They are now, and have been for nearly a year, consciously fighting a defensive war. The reason they give their people for continuing to fight when the tide so obviously has set against them is the argument of desperation. They say that if Germany is defeated it will be annihilated. Also, Nazi Party leaders have a particular reason for carrying on to the utmost because their persons and their fortunes are at stake.

Glimmer of Hope

Yet these reasons in themselves would not be enough to keep the German Army at the task unless its leaders felt there was still some glimmer of hope down the long road of defensive warfare. That has obviously has been the hope of achieving through Allied disunity a separate peace with one or the other of the two main forces attacking them—Russia on the east and the Anglo-American combination on the west.

The whole purpose of defensive warfare, and the only purpose, is to play for a long-term basic change in the military situation. Such a change in Europe today could only be the withdrawal of one of these Allied forces from the struggle. If that should happen, it would transform the character of war in Europe, for Germany is still strong enough to face either one of the two Allied forces alone.

Whether the Moscow agreement can be sweeping enough and convincing enough to remove all hope in German eyes of any such change is still to be learned. The commitments could go a long way and appear to be most complete without necessarily convincing Berlin.

Neck of Sack Held Open

This was the situation which brought the Reich to the lowest point in its fortunes. There was little they could do at Moscow to avert that threat. They could only wait to see what the effect would be of the impact on each other of such disparate personalities as those of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary; Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Premier Stalin of Russia.

There was much they could do to avert the threat on the battlefield and that they did with considerable success. The salient the Russians drove south from Kremenchug into the flank of the German southern front had a week ago nearly reached Krivoi Rog, key of the battle. All week long the Russians pressed on that city and all week the Germans counterattacked and managed to hold it.

They pulled their troops in from the depths of the sack and pulled troops up from the Crimea to hold open the lower side of the neck.

They probably hoped at one

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Island Blows Aid Allies In Rabaul Drive

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 30—Two more blows in the South Pacific have brought Allied forces another step nearer Rabaul.

On Oct. 26 American and New Zealand troops landed at Mono, chief island in the Treasury group. On Oct. 28 paratroopers floated down at Vosa on the southwest coast of Choiseul Island, about 100 miles to the east.

Of the two, the Mono landing is the most important since it directly threatens the cluster of Japanese airfields, seaplane bases, and naval anchorages off the southern tip of Bougainville. These are the most formidable obstacles still existing on the road to Rabaul from the South Pacific side. The Treasury Islands are only 35 miles from Shortland Island and less than 50 miles from Kahili, which has the main airfield in these parts.

Weather Helped Attack

The attack against Mono was favored by rain squalls and unpleasant weather. Naval forces put down a smoke screen and a strong aerial umbrella hovered overhead. There was no enemy aerial opposition and the few Japanese found on land were soon dispersed. Reports from the South Pacific put United Nations casualties at 75, which were mostly suffered in silencing mortar batteries.

Hundreds of Japanese are said to be pouring back to Maisi village on Lula Point, which is on the northeastern tip of the island and which is a possible evacuation point. Our naval craft are standing by to get amongst Japanese barges

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Government Largest Holder Of Land in All New England

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Under the spur of training a 5,000,000- to 7,500,000-man army in nearly two years of war, Uncle Sam has taken over more than 50 square miles of land in New England to become this region's most prolific land owner.

Some 2,000,000 square feet of office space, accommodations in schools, hotels, and hospitals for 17,500 soldiers, and 4,000,000 square feet of storage warehouse space have also been acquired in less than two years, giving Uncle Sam the added distinction of being New England's biggest property holder.

Add to this the Government's heavy investment in land and buildings for Naval training stations, Navy Yards, and an already vast holding in Federal buildings and national parks and you have a rather staggering picture of the extent to which Uncle Sam has entered New England both as landlord and capital investor.

Herein was evidence presented today by the Corps Engineers, U. S. A., New England Division, of the biggest real estate operations in United States history through which the Federal Government is building up a capital plant capable it is said of supporting an Army of 10,000,000 men if necessary.

With a few minor exceptions, the Engineers reported, the War Department has thus solved one of the most perplexing problems and original bottlenecks of the war program . . . the acquisition of land.

Throughout the United States, the Army has acquired an acreage larger than the whole of New England, or 32,000 square miles. Of that amount, 330 square miles are under lease, the remainder being obtained by purchase, condemnation or transfer from other Federal holdings.

On 34,000 acres of land in New England alone, including 1,798 separate tracts purchased and 1,100 others under lease, the Army has crowded bombing and artillery ranges, depots and storage yards, broad airports, munition dumps and soldier cities of a fighting democracy. On these lands are set up the springboard bases for the nation's world-wide military operations.

Annual rental of Army properties held by the government in New England is set at approximately $4,500,000.

Behind these large-scale land acquisitions is the Corps of Engineers, streamlined "masters of all trades" with a New England Division headed by Col. George W. Gillette, including a real estate section un-

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Thousands of Soldiers Tour Holy Land; Stores in Jerusalem Sold Out of Bibles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Over 3,000 officers, nurses and enlisted men have taken Holy Land tours conducted by United States Army chaplains, Chaplain (Col.) Jack P. Morison, 9th Air Force chaplain, reported to the War Department during a visit home.

The tours have become so popular, the Department said today, that Jerusalem stores had completely sold out of Bibles, bought for souvenirs.

When the tours were started a little over a year ago, Chaplain Morison and an assistant guided them personally, but the demand became so great that additional personnel has been placed on detached service in Tel Aviv for the sole purpose of arranging the tours.

The vast majority of all military personnel on leave in the vicinity want to take one of the tours. So great is the demand that reservations now have to be made two or three weeks in advance.

High spots of the tours include the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, the Way of the Cross (Jesus' itinerary from point of condemnation to Calvary), the Tomb of Our Lady (Mary, mother of Jesus), David's Tower, the Temple of Omar, Solomon's Temple, the various gates and original streets of Jerusalem, the Garden of Gethsemane and the Church of All Nations.

Longest tour is from Jerusalem to the Sea of Galilee.

Busses or taxi cabs are chartered on a pro rata basis and British chaplains help by furnishing guides.

An average tour is three days.

The largest group, about 500, was transported during Holy Week last spring.

Allied Successes Impose Test on Turkish Neutrality

ANKARA, Oct. 29 (AP) — Turkey celebrated today the 20th anniversary of the late Kemal Ataturk's revolution which led to the first Turkish Republic.

The Turkish Army paraded material obtained under Lease-Lend alongside German Mark III and IV tanks.

Earlier, the world diplomatic corps went to Parliament House to congratulate President Inonu on the anniversary. United States diplomats were headed by Chief of Mission Robert Kelly in the absence of Ambassador Lawrence A. Steinhardt.

The Italians, whose uniforms outshone all others, occupied a sort of no-man's-land in the diplomatic seats for the parade and, with the neutral representatives, formed a barrier between the Allies and the enemy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 29—Allied military successes, particularly the rapid Russian advance toward the Crimea and the Balkans, has reawakened speculation as to a possible change in Turkish attitude toward the war.

Although Ankara has not given any sign of abandoning its neutral position, the possibility that the war may be over in a matter of months is causing observers to keep a careful watch for any indication that Turkey is considering giving more active aid to the Allies.

Speculation is heightened by the fact that Turkey appears to be showing increased diplomatic interest in all questions affecting the Balkans. Turkish diplomats have been carrying on extensive conversations with statesmen of the Greek, Bulgarian, and Rumanian governments despite the fact that Berlin has expressed disapproval of this fact in both Sofia and Bucharest.

Perhaps the most significant comment on Turkish neutrality, and one which is sure to cause considerable anxiety in Ankara appeared recently in the Moscow review, War and the Working Class.

This publication labeled the present Turkish attitude as "Munichlike," and suggested that it is

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Italy:

Fifth Army Makes Three-Mile Gain

British troops of the Allied Fifth Army which stormed across the Regia Canal in a three-mile plunge to occupy the seaside town of Mondragone, now stand squarely against lofty Mount Massico, western anchor of the new German line in Italy.

Farther inland, American forces developed a flanking threat against Mount Massico, capturing Pietravairano which dominates both the upper Volturno River Valley and the main Capua-Rome highway.

Simultaneously, the British Eighth Army to the east forced ahead to take Montemitro, on the lower bank of the Trigno River, 14 miles inland from their bridgehead in the San Salvo area, where the heaviest fighting on the Italian front still raged.

Some 15 towns in all fell to the Allied advance, hindered by heavy rains and mud in all sectors. Mule transport had to be substituted

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U. S. Troops in landing on Choiseul open path for drive on Japanese key base at Rabaul.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

In Italy, the Fifth Army has captured Mondragone, western anchor of the German line. In Russia, Red Armies are converging on the manganese center of Nikopol. In the Southwest Pacific, American troops have landed unopposed on Choiseul Island.

Thus on three fronts, key advances have given the United Nations important tactical gains—gains which the coming days may see turned to effective strategic advantage.

On the Italian front, it was at Mondragone, 90 miles south of Rome, that Gen. Mark W. Clark's Army appeared stalled.

British units of his forces, after slogging three miles through driving rain, had earlier captured the village of Pietravairano, which controlled the approaches to Mondragone.

Now they have thrust to the key German base itself, turning the end of the Nazi-held line and deploying against German-held positions on Mount Massico.

The Reggia Canal, where the Germans had held stubbornly for a week, was crossed at will by the Allies. Meanwhile Genoa, steel, rail, and water transport center, was bombed by Flying Fortresses, making the first such attack on the city from Mediterranean bases.

The Russian armies still were being held on the central and western edges of the deep salient that they have driven across the Dnieper, with the resistance of the Germans particularly strong at Krivoi Rog. But the Russians have developed powerful new movements along the eastern side of the salient, their advance toward Nikopol being accompanied by flanking movements designed to cut off the German retreat from the Crimea through Perekop.

The capture of Choiseul was a logical sequel in the Pacific to the earlier seizure of Mono and Stirling Islands. Choiseul dominates the Bougainville Strait and opens the way for the drive, through Bougainville, toward the key Japanese base of Rabaul.

The major significance of the amphibious landing on Choiseul was not that it was unopposed by the Japanese. It was rather the almost complete absence of enemy air strength. The Nipponese, as The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in the Southwest Pacific today indicates, are feeling the effect of heavy losses inflicted upon them in recent air battles.

Meanwhile, Yugoslav guerrillas of Gen. Josip "Tito" Broz reported that they had "invaded" Hungary, crossing the border from Zagorye Province, north of Zagreb.

U. S. Now Biggest Holder Of Land in New England

Continued from Page 1

der Lieut. Col. John A. Retter. Object of these land takings was to discommode civilians as little as possible and to determine beyond doubt the vital military necessity for Uncle Sam to move in on local domains.

Trained through years of reclamation and restoration of lands threatened by floods, the Corps of Engineers was Uncle Sam's logical choice for the rapid acquisition of lands needed for Army purposes. Leading real estate officials rendered invaluable assistance, formulated policies, selected key personnels and organized field forces.

When a branch of the Army sees a piece of land or property it thinks is required for military pursuits, a request is made for it to the War Department. Then the procedure is for the Engineer Corps to investigate the property and to find "without shadow of doubt that the acquisition is vitally necessary and will not discommode civilian activities too much," according to Colonel Gillette. "Then an appraisal is made to determine a proper rental or purchase value based on opinions by local people who know their own communities. Then the owner is dealt with.

"It is fair to note," the Colonel stated, "that while it has been necessary in 53 per cent of the land acquisition cases to take this land through condemnation procedure in order to correct faulty titles and expedite the transfers, the issue of value has been litigated in only 15 per cent."

As an example of the attention the government focuses upon civilian activities, despite the urgency of war requirements for land and property, Colonel Gillette cited the deal made recently with a New England port for some of its wharf facilities. The military need was urgent for these facilities, he said, yet so was the need for civilian service. Hence, a co-operative arrangement was arrived at by which the Army acquired what it needed and the civilian service still managed to function.

The acquisition of land and property by the military forces, the Colonel concluded, has provided an illustration of democracy "in action." Even the dire necessities of war in these instances, he pointed out, have failed to break down the basic principle of individual liberties.

Every possible effort, he said, is made to keep the properties in top condition, so that when they are returned to the owners, presumably they will be in far better condition than when they were taken.

Ration Boards To Open Evenings

Because many war workers were unable to apply at schoolhouses during specified hours earlier this week to obtain their No. 4 War Ration Books, the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration requested all local War Price and Rationing Boards in the State to remain open at least one evening next week for the issuance of these books.

Eleven Boards in Greater Boston will be open evenings next week at follows:

Boston (Beacon Street): Brighton; Charlestown; Dorchester (Bailey Street); Hyde Park; and South Boston—Monday and Wednesday from 6 to 10 p. m.

Dorchester (Upham's Corner)—Monday and Wednesday from 6 to 9 p. m.; Dorchester (Franklin Park)—Wednesday and Thursday from 6 to 10 p. m.; East Boston—Monday and Wednesday from 12:30 to 9 p. m.; Roslindale—Wednesday and Friday from 6 to 10 p. m.; Roxbury—Wednesday and Thursday from 6 to 10 p. m.

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FUR SALON — FIFTH FLOOR

Comet Joins the War Effort

By a Staff Photographer

Luxury Train Performs Useful Work

Once the pride of the "44-miles-in-44-minutes" run between Boston and Providence, the New Haven Railroad's Comet is now serving local commuters in a dozen or more small towns. At the same time it has relieved steam engines for more essential duties on longer runs. And it's still a thrill to ride the Comet. It is shown above with an admiring group at Cohasset, Mass.

Comet—Pride of the Rails—Enters War Work for Duration

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rolling up its sleeves— but losing none of its glamour in the process—the New Haven Railroad's ultra-modern, air-conditioned, streamlined Comet has hit a new stride. It has gone into war work—probably for the duration—making way for others to "fight."

Long the pride of the 44-mile run between New England's first two cities, Boston and Providence—which she clipped off in a neat 44 minutes—the Comet has slowed her pace a bit, and now makes a dozen calls a day at such "wayside stops" as Braintree, East Braintree, Weymouth, Weymouth Heights, East Weymouth, Hingham, and Cohasset.

The Comet also takes in its stride several daily calls at stops between Braintree and Whitman and between North Abington and West Hanover, with an occasional switchover to Greenbush and Attleboro—just to even things up a bit.

Riding in Luxury

Because of this change, hundreds of local commuters are riding in hitherto unknown luxury today. Overalled workers travel back and forth between their homes and war plants. Housewives, bent upon shopping in the next town, hop aboard the Comet. And small-town youngsters are known to patronize it solely for the thrilling ride.

Many busy travelers, missing the luxury special on its former run, have wondered what ever happened to it. Others—leading more tranquil lives in the rural sections now served—rubbed their eyes in frank astonishment as they saw it in its new environment for the first time.

Why the change? Was the Comet impractical? Is this a "comedown" for a once proud beauty of the steel rails?

Frank J. Wall, Vice-President of the N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R., has answers to these queries. Actually, it's a matter of wartime economics, he says. In the first place, the Comet is what is known in railway circles as an "articulated" train. Comprising three separate, but wholly attached and interdependent sections, the Comet—with its Diesel motive power on each end, and its accommodations for 168 passengers between—is definitely limited to that capacity. It's a complete unit in itself. It has no flexibility.

No Extra Cars

Because of this fact, there's no possibility of adding extra cars if travel conditions demand them. Likewise, there's no opportunity for curtailment should traffic fall below a normal level. Furthermore, the Comet is definitely a luxury train, built for peacetime speed and comfort. And this is not a day for luxuries.

Therefore, changes were necessary. Steam engines—which could haul a dozen or more cars as easily as the Comet hauled its three—were thrown into use to care for the step-up in wartime travel and shipping. Furthermore, engines which formerly operated on short local runs could be used for longer and bigger hauls.

The Comet, with its limited seating capacity, could not begin to cope with increased wartime travel, but at least could do its bit by stepping aside for those steam engines, and the added passenger cars, as well.

So, today, like thousands of women who have enlisted in the armed forces to relieve men for the fighting fronts, the Comet is proudly doing its bit—stepping aside for the time off the beaten path of traveling millions—and waiting for the return of "luxury" days.

Museum Announces Talk on Exhibition

Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner will give one of her free gallery talks at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday at 3 o'clock. The subject will be the current special exhibition, Boston from 1630 to 1872.

The November 6 program for the Saturday morning Children's Hour will be based on "Jack and the Bean Stalk." Miss Alice Maginnis will illustrate the story with original Cruickshank etchings from the Museum collections.

Programs of early liturgical music may be heard on Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 3 to 3:30 in the Museum's Catalonian Chapel.

The Care and Conditioning of TREES

is important to institutions as well as to individuals

Our continuing work in the war effort has only dulled our desire to serve you at the first opportunity.

New Bundles Unit Needs Knitters

Opening of a Brookline unit of Bundles for America has put additional emphasis on the need for voluntary knitters, according to an announcement by the new unit's chairman, Mrs. W. Candler Bowditch.

The Army has asked Bundles for America to supply soldiers in New England with 121,000 knitted garments, and the Coast Guard wants another 150,000. The unit has plenty of wool available.

Another project which the Brookline unit will begin soon is the completion of several thousand pairs of "scuffs" for use in military hospitals.

A call for discarded costume jewelry also is being made by the Brookline unit. Soldiers in the Pacific theater have found that a bright piece of jewelry is of more value when trading with the natives than the American dollar. Donations of such jewelry can be mailed or delivered to the Hotel Beaconsfield, headquarters for the Brookline unit.

Among those active in the unit are Mrs. William T. Snow, Treasurer, Mrs. John Perrin, Mrs. Nelson D. Hooe, Mrs. John MacDuffie, Mrs. Crocker Snow, Mrs. Richard P. Hallowell, 2d., Mrs. Donald Angier, and Mrs. Charles Plimpton.

Choose WOOLENS to wrap you snugly in COLORS to warm your heart

ROBES

Gay plaid robes make cheery "throws" for the couch or easy chair in a chilly room. All wool, 54 x 72, some with fringe. Domestic robes, $10.75 to $14.50. English robes, $16.50 to $27.50.

PUFFS

For warmth and comfort, you'll like our wool-filled puffs, with satin or taffeta covering. They come in 20 delectable shades to harmonize with your own color scheme. Only $14.50.

BLANKETS

These all-wool blankets are good investments for heat-rationed days . . . and nights. Choose from six lovely colors, priced at $14.95, $16.95, $23.50. Size, 72 x 84.

Stocks are not as complete as before the war . . . but we're still proud to offer you value, quality, and beauty in linens, linens, and woolens for your home.

HOWELL BROTHERS, Inc.

Churches Plan Mobilization For Real Peace

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the opening moves in a nation-wide mobilization of church forces to fight the battle for a real and enduring peace has just been planned in Boston. It will be an all-day conference in the Old South Church next Tuesday, Nov. 2, under the auspices of the Boston Area Council of Churches.

Known as the Boston Conference of the Christian Mission on World Order, it is intended to give ministers and other leaders in church circles an opportunity to learn what the church can do now to assure a just and durable peace.

From this conference it is expected that widening circles of interest will go out, merging with those set in motion by similar conferences to be held during the first three weeks of November in more than 100 American cities.

Groups Proposed

As a result of each of these conferences it is hoped that a number of local study and discussion groups will be organized with the object of keeping church members and others so well informed that they can make the weight of their convictions felt at the peace table.

The starting point for much of this discussion will be the six postwar political propositions worked out for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America by its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace. These points were widely publicized last March under the general title of "The Six Pillars of Peace." The Council has prepared a special study guide, full of valuable background material.

The Six Pillars consist of provisions for a political framework for carrying on the collaboration of the United Nations after the war; for achieving international agreements on economic and financial matters; for means to adapt the peace treaty structure to changing conditions; for assuring autonomy eventually for subject peoples; for controlling military establishments everywhere; and finally, for safeguarding the right of individuals everywhere to enjoy religious and intellectual liberty.

Will Do Much

These Six Pillars, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America believes, will do much to secure the peace which will have been won by the sacrifices of many millions of United Nations fighting men and civilians.

Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, Chairman of the Massachusetts Council of Churches' Department of International Justice and Goodwill, has made a statement on behalf of the Boston Conference group.

"The present debate in the Senate on the Connally bill," he says, "should not mislead us. . . . Much more concrete and practical work is needed than this argument over generalities. These resolutions are but a preliminary episode in the greatest decision which the American people have ever faced.

"The issues involved in this decision are deeply rooted in the lives of the people themselves. We all, the common men of America, must understand them, be prepared to make our own decision, and let our will be known.

Into Every Community

"This work of preparing ourselves should include tackling the specific issues of democracy in every local community in America.

"The coming Mission on World Order is meant to gather and to direct the united forces of our Protestant churches to this end. They are sharing in this great undertaking with the other churches of this country. The Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration on World Peace shows how deeply the united resources of all faiths are gathering."

The Tuesday conference of this Christian Mission on World Order in the Old South Church is open to all. Its emphasis will be on discussion, in order to give local church and community leaders practical help for their own programs. Registration will begin at 9:30 a. m.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Phillip Jacob of the American Friends Service Committee; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President-Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College; George B. Corwin, of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. George A. Buttrick, Minister of the Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York City, and Dr. M. Searle Bates, Professor of History at Nanking University.

A special public meeting will be held at 8 p. m., also in the Old South Church, at which the subject will be "World Order or Chaos."

Cost of Living Rises

Clothing prices are now rising faster than food prices in Boston, showing three per cent higher in September than in August, according to the monthly report of Wendell D. MacDonald, Regional Price Economist here of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Food declined .1 per cent. Cost of living went up .3 per cent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription rates: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 4 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Eyes Forward on Potato Front

Army Helps Maine Reap Spuds

Soldiers of the First Service Command have turned to and helped to harvest and pack the bumper crop of potatoes grown this year in Aroostook County, Maine. Picture shows truckload of packed "spuds" being loaded into a freight car for shipment.

Halloween Plans Forecast But Little Time for Pranks

Children of Greater Boston aren't going to have time to misbehave on Halloween, if plans of the various communities are any indication.

The Police Department of Boston expects to take care of 100,000 of them at some 35 or more parties tomorrow night, where they will be plied with food and entertainment and given prizes for their costumes.

There will be motion pictures, vaudeville turns, ice cream, and cake from 7 to 10:30 on Halloween at theaters, schools, and public halls throughout the city's 15 divisions, according to Deputy Superintendent Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, who has been given charge of the plan.

Added to this, Newton will conduct its usual impressive and thoroughgoing campaign to divert the surplus energy of its 12,000 school children into safe channels. "It's their night to howl," says Newton, but parents, teachers, and village authorities will try to see to it that they howl indestructively. F. E. Wilson, Commissioner of Recreation, and Mrs. Ragna Hovgaard, Supervisor of Recreation in the schools of Newton, have secured the co-operation of Red Cross, Chamber of Commerce, 60 civic groups, the clergy, theaters, manufacturers, and city departments in arranging some 40 parties for children of all ages where "they can have as much if not more fun than they could provide for themselves." Edwin Terkelsen of Newton Highlands is Chairman of the whole venture, plans for which were begun in July.

Locally in Boston proper, settlement houses have been engaging in heavy programs of Halloween fun since Wednesday night. Parties for the children from kindergarten age upward have been going on steadily at many of the houses, and most of them are running dances for the 'teen-agers tonight.

Not to be outdone, the older young people will make merry during the week end at USO clubs, where orange and black decorations are rampant. Tonight there will be a dance at the Buddies Club on the Common, with music by the Port of Embarkation orchestra. Encore parties will be held at the Atlantic Avenue and North Station Service Clubs, and also at International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, the J. W. B. Army and Navy Club, 17 Commonwealth Ave., the Seaman's Club, 22 Batterymarch St., and the Clarendon Club, 140 Clarendon St.

The Army's Company C of the A. S. T. P. at Boston University School of Education will give a Halloween dance tonight at 8 with what is announced as "a special holiday program of frolic, song, and entertainment" M. C.'d by Prof. Edward J. Eaton of the faculty.

Following are the locations of Halloween parties to be held Sunday evening for children of the City under the auspices of the Boston Police Department:

Div. 1—Casino Theater, 7:30 to 10:30 p. m.
Div. 3—Howard Athenaeum.
Div. 4—Home for Destitute (Roman) Catholic Children, 1:30 p. m.; John J. Williams Municipal Building, 7:30 p. m.
Div. 6—South Boston High School; St. Augustine's Hall; Polish American Citizens Club; 7 p. m.
Div. 7—Samuel Adams School; John Cheverus School; Joseph Barnes School; 8 p. m.
Div. 9: St. Rita's Hall; Wenonah Hall; St. Paul's Hall; Hugh O'Brien School, 7 p. m.
Div. 10: Mission Housing Project, Bldg. 19; Mission Housing Project, Bldg. 34; Heath St. Housing Project, Bldg. 19; Lenox Street Housing Project, Bldg. 6, 7:30 p. m.
Division 11: William E. Russell School; Grover Cleveland School; Woodrow Wilson School; St. Ann's Parochial School Hall, 7 p. m.
Div. 13: Mary E. Curley School; Francis Parkman School; Moss Hill School; Theodore Roosevelt School, 7:30 p. m.
Div. 14: Brighton High School; Thomas E. Edison School; Lincoln Hall; St. Anthony's Hall, 7 p. m.
Div. 15: Hollywood Theater, 7:30 p. m.
Div. 16: Mechanic Building, 7 p. m.
Div. 17: Washington Irving School; Robert C. Shaw School; Joyce Kilmer School; Mozart School, 7 p. m.
Div. 18: Philbrick School Hall; Municipal Bldg.; Galligan Hall; Newman Hall, 7 p. m.
Div. 19: Sarah Greenwood School; Frank V. Thompson School; Edmund Tileston School; Wellington-Manor, 7 p. m.

Tax Collections Soaring in Boston

Continued from Page 1

sible. That's why we avoid delays. I've been annoyed just waiting in line in a bank to make a deposit, much less pay a tax."

All things being equal, the Collector admitted, the pay-as-you-go idea has the singular advantage in a tax collector's life in that it all but obviates the job of collecting. "You've got it, you don't have to go out and get it," he said.

Taxes which the Collector fails "to get" by midnight Monday will start bearing 4 per cent interest as of the first of October, the date they became due, he warned, but to keep things on the considerate level his office will remain open until 2 p. m. today and until 7 p. m. Monday.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Colder today and this evening with gentle winds becoming moderate.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Colder today and this evening.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Colder today and this evening with showers in the mountains.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft and storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 1:12 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 1:36 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Monday, 1:56 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Church Appeals In United Fund Drive Arranged

Universal appeals for brotherhood will be voiced tomorrow when churches of all denominations, in a devotional spirit, celebrate United War Fund Sunday throughout Greater Boston.

From pulpits in Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic churches in the 34 cities and towns participating in the 1944 campaign, an appeal will be made in the name of humanity which the Greater Boston United War Fund symbolizes.

A feature of the day's observance will be a United Faith radio broadcast at 6:15 p. m. over station WNAC, representatives of the three major faiths taking part in the observance. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, Chairman of the Greater Boston Rabbinical Association, and the Rev. James H. Doyle, Director of the Roman Catholic Charitable Bureau, will urge the participation of members of all faiths in the coming campaign.

Under the leadership of the Russian War Relief the campaign movie "The Greater Boston Story," will be shown at Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street, Boston, tomorrow, from 1 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., in connection with the Ukrainian film entitled "Cossacks Beyond the Danube." The program will include Ukrainian folk songs, dances and native Ukrainian music.

Monday will see the campaign swing into high gear. To date solicitation has been conducted only by the Special Gifts Division which launched its intensive work three weeks ago.

General Chairman, Joseph T. Walker, Jr., Merrit H. Hewett, Chairman of the Metropolitan Division and Dwight Rudd, Chairman of the Districts Division, are all working day and night and will attend final organization meetings to be held next week in various metropolitan cities and towns affiliated with the Fund.

Belmont will rally its workers in a last get-together and instructional meeting on Monday at 8 p. m. at All Saints Church. Norwood will hold its final workers meeting on the same evening. Canton, Dedham, Reading, Cohasset, Somerville and Cambridge will swing into the realistic process of solicitation during the week, after final organizations meetings.

FANNETTE HATS

Find Your Becoming, Distinctive Hats Here

154 Newbury Street, Boston

LET THE MAN WITH THE PLAN GIVE YOU

A Picture of Your Protection

Is the insurance protection for your home complete and right up to the minute? There's one way to find out for sure. Let your local Employers' Group Agent . . . The Man with the Plan . . . analyze your present policies. Let him study your needs as well as your protection . . . then follow his suggestions.

The Employers' Group Man is The Man with the Plan

THE EMPLOYERS' GROUP, New England Dept., 1 Liberty Square, Boston

Frank O. Sargent, Res. Mgr. — John F. Mulhern, Jr., Asst. Res. Mgr. — John J. Murray, Asst. Res. Mgr.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Swedenborg), 33 Bay Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 128 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-3-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 610 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-3-4)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church.
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-2)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 970 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 301 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walnole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church.
SALEM — First Church, 10 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 146 Broadway Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Weerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-3)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 60 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 146 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 19 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service — (4) Sunday Morning Service 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 — (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:30
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 — (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 P. M.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
234 Washington Street, Opp. Mills — 24 Berkeley St., Little Building
Entrance also 24 Providence St. — Cor. Berkeley and Tremont Streets
20 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Willkie in Fight for Edge Hits Democrats' Chicanery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30—Voicing a confidence reflected in New Jersey Republican quarters in a Walter E. Edge victory in the 1943 Governorship race, Wendell L. Willkie put in his oar in behalf of Mr. Edge here last night with an attack on the Democratic Party for "political chicanery" at home and abroad and reliance "on reactionary political machines that are a national scandal."

Mr. Willkie took the State hustings in a personal-appearance answer to the charge by Vincent J. Murphy, Newark Mayor and Democratic gubernatorial candidate, that the "one-world" national titular leader of the opposition was "keenly embarrassed" by the candidacy of "isolationist-tinged Edge."

Radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Willkie speech refuted the Murphy statement as built on "distortion and misinterpretation" and extended indorsement of Mr. Edge into blunt denunciation of Roosevelt Administration policy as that of "high profession and low performance."

The Murphy charge that inadvertently brought Mr. Willkie into the New Jersey campaign picture quoted Mr. Edge as saying, while envoy in France on Memorial Day, 1932, that "appeasement makes for domestic certainty and international order and confidence." This was tricky misinterpretation, Mr. Willkie said—a word lifted out of current connotation to fit the "sinister" implication of "appeasement" that was to follow Munich—whereas its use had been in the meaning of allaying fear by a man "always aggressively opposed to the forces of aggression."

Edge Record Acclaimed

Accusing Mr. Murphy of attempting to exploit for the political purposes of a state campaign "the greatest issue of our time—American responsibility in world affairs," he acclaimed the Edge record as one-time Governor, United States Senator and Ambassador to France. It had, in abundant degree, Mr. Willkie declared, "the courage of conviction, the gift of foresight, and the quality of competence" requisite to public service in "troubled times" that see "our whole civilization at stake."

Recounting the Edge record on world issues from League of Nations advocacy in 1919, through support of a strong foreign policy against Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and indorsement of efforts for repeal of the Neutrality Act in 1941, down to resistance to United States "Vichy policy" in 1942, Mr. Willkie instanced it as "statesmanship of unusual foresight . . . in the necessity of international co-operation."

The citation was important, he stressed, since Mr. Murphy's attempt to impugn parts of the record mirrored "the accepted technique of the Democratic Party—tactics so familiar that we have become inured to them and all too easily accept them."

"They consist," he continued, "in professing one set of principles and in deliberately practicing quite another. High profession and low performance.

Assails Democrats

"The Democratic Party preaches freedom, yet in the South it is content to abridge the freedom of millions of voters.

"The Democratic Party preaches liberalism, yet here in the North, and especially here in New Jersey, it relies for its strength on reactionary political machines that are a national scandal.

"The Democratic Party boasts of its leadership in the cause of international co-operation. Yet United States Senator (Tom) Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, . . . battles for an ill-defined resolution of indorsement of that very principle.

"The Democratic Party preaches democracy, yet its statesmen have practiced appeasement with the forces of reaction and fascism all over the earth—with Japan, with Vichy, with Franco, with the King of Italy. . . .

"If we want free government here in America, we must use the methods of freedom, not of Frank Hague's machine. And if we want a free society in America, we must encourage the forces of freedom elsewhere. . . . It is disastrous to encourage the peoples of the earth with fine words about freedom, and at the same time to negotiate behind their backs with the men who have betrayed freedom."

Investigation Shuts Chicago Gaming Places

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—A 20-day investigation of gambling and its ramifications by a Cook County Grand Jury has halted operations of most of the City's estimated 700 handbooks, the Chicago Crime Commission's director disclosed today. Other forms of commercialized gambling also were reported at a standstill.

Closing of the handbook shops, termed the tightest in years, has stopped a business which handled an estimated $50,000,000 annually—the volume of betting on horses having been disclosed in a recent Federal Grand Jury investigation of handbook and gambling incomes.

Virgil W. Peterson, operating director of the Crime Commission, said his investigators were unable to find any horse betting parlors in operation and that wire services to the betting places had been discontinued. Clearing centers for horse bets also were reported closed.

Mr. Peterson asserted he had never seen gambling places "shut as tight as they are today," and said "it demonstrates what can be done when the police and other law-enforcing officials make a determined effort to enforce the gambling laws."

The inquiry by the jurors into gambling and its attendant murders has resulted in the suspension of four Chicago district police captains and several lower-rank officers. The jury yesterday was reported to have voted a true bill charging Capt. Hugh McCarthy, Chief of the County Police, with malfeasance. The Jury, which also has indicted nine men for the murder of Martin Quirk, South Side gambling "boss," who was slain last month, was to complete its investigation today.

One result of the gambling shutdown has been a noticeable increase in the mutuel turf handle and attendance at Sportsman's Park race track, which will close its autumn meeting next Saturday.

Cartoon in the News

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Careful, Lest We Confuse the Dove

Spangler Sees G. O. P. Winner If Election Were Held Today

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30—Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has been "just traveling" since last April, left a wake of party optimism as he reached the end of his travels here in California and turned again toward Washington, D. C.

As the smiling and diplomatic custodian of the pre-convention hopes of ten or a dozen potential Republican Presidential candidates, Mr. Spangler trod very softly through this, the home State of one of them—Gov. Earl Warren. He talked with the Governor and with other State, County, and local political leaders, and left with this message:

"Any one of several possible Republican candidates for the Presidency could win today; if circumstances are still as favorable that one selected can win in November, 1944."

The "circumstances" which, he said, may have some unforeseeable effect on the voting in late 1944 could be "the winning of some major battles, or something of that sort."

This pleasant gentleman from Iowa most pointedly is supporting no candidate now. The California Republican, a campaign magazine which greeted the Chairman in vivid dress on his arrival here, published a page of photographs labeled "potential Republican Presidential candidates." There were nine photos on the page.

The top row of three, from left to right, are: John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio; Earl Warren, Governor of California; Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York. Center row, left to right: Wendell L. Willkie, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts. Bottom row, left to right: Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota (now in the armed forces); Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois.

In Mr. Spangler's talks with press representatives here the names of Governor Warren, General MacArthur, and Mr. Willkie were mentioned. It just happened that way, as things sometimes go in press conferences. Mr. Spangler's response to mention of these names went like this:

Opposes Only Roosevelt

Governor Warren: The Republican party is very proud of him. He was on the Republican National Committee for several years. No comment to make as to his chances of being on the Republican ticket next year.

General MacArthur: A great hero. "Isn't it remarkable what a hero he has become—I mean military, not political—to the American people?"

Wendell L. Willkie: No comment on the Willkie candidacy or possibilities.

"I am against no candidate but one—President Roosevelt," said Mr. Spangler. Also, "I do not look for an agreement as to the Republican candidate until convention time."

He said here, as he had said elsewhere, that he does not regard the Nation's foreign policy or peace plans as partisan topics. "I believe our country is united on the proposition that we must take the leadership in postwar world affairs and help to prevent another war," he said. "That is not the exclusive goal of any party—it is American."

Mr. Spangler does not believe, despite some recent poll figures which were quoted to him, that the people of this country are swinging back in the direction of isolationism. "I think we were never actually isolationists," he said. "We were more remote from things before the war, and many thought we could keep out of it. Take my own State since Pearl Harbor. We've been in the thick of every plan or effort that has been directed toward winning the war."

The top executive of the Republican Party believes the chances are nine out of ten in favor of President Roosevelt's being a candidate for re-election. "He's running right now," he said, "and the palace guard is spending as much time on running for office as on winning the war."

The major issue of the 1944 campaign, Mr. Spangler believes, is "local self-government versus totalitarian government." Complementary to this issue he pledges his party to "an end of bureaucracy" and "peacetime economy."

Consumption of Ammunition

DOVER, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—More small arms ammunition is used within the continental United States in a 24-hour period in training Army Air Forces men than is consumed in all global theaters of operation in a like period, Col. W. E. Larned, commanding officer of Picatinny arsenal, disclosed.

Army ordnance, he stated, is supplying the Army Air Forces both in the United States and outside with that gigantic amount of ammunition.

Colonel Larned said at least 135,000 rounds of .30 caliber and .50 caliber ammunition are used daily in mammoth training centers such as the Harlingen Gunnery School in Texas, and still other thousands of rounds in other centers.

This is more, he added, than is used in an average day's combat by Army Air Forces in Europe and the Southeast Pacific.

Victory Gardeners Cut Food Bill For 1943 by Some $1,250,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Victory gardeners whittled at least $1,250,000,000 from the country's total food bill this year, the American Institute of Food Distribution estimated Oct. 29.

The nonprofit research agency said the savings represented an average of about $30 for every family in America—city dwellers and suburbanites alike—and called the estimate "conservative," adding that actually the amount might be considerably higher.

City inhabitants—with fewer gardens—benefited because those in outlying districts, if they had not turned to the hoe, would have created additional demand for vegetables and fruit—thus bidding up prices generally.

The Institute based its estimate on the fact that there were about 20,000,000 victory gardens this year, compared with an average of 8,000,000 home gardens annually in peacetime.

All gardens this year produced an estimated 8,000,000 tons of vegetables and fruit. On a direct ratio this would break down into 3,500,000 tons from the usual gardens and 4,500,000 from the increased 12,000,000 victory gardens.

The Institute calculated, however, that some of the victory gardeners were amateurs and could not expect to get as good a yield as the old hands. Consequently the total was scaled down to 4,000,000 tons for the wartime growers.

On this basis the 4,000,000 tons, at an average estimated retail value of 12 cents a pound ($240 a ton), would total $960,000,000. The Institute figured that about $340,000,000 more was saved consumers because prices were not bid up, making a grand total of $1,250,000,000.

19 Carnegie Hero Fund Citations Include 3 Posthumous Awards

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30 (AP)—Posthumous recognition to three persons who drowned in attempting to save others was given yesterday by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in awards for outstanding acts of heroism.

Sixteen others from all parts of the country also received bronze medals awarded annually by the Commission for heroically saving or attempting to save lives during the past year. The 19 awards brought to 3,328 the number made by the Commission since its establishment in 1904 by Andrew Carnegie. It has considered 40,575 cases.

Heirs of the three persons, Joseph W. Gardner, of Clayton, Okla., John Resko, of New York, and Garfield W. Smith, of Ashtabula, Ohio, received $150 each besides the bronze medal, the Commission announced, adding that pensions aggregating $1,560 annually were granted to the dependents of Messrs. Gardner and Resko.

Monetary awards amounting to $7,150 will be made in the 16 other cases for educational purposes, purchase of homes or other worthy causes, subject to approval of the Commission of beneficiaries' plans.

Three awards went to persons residing in each Florida and Washington, two each to Pennsylvania and New York, and one each to Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Maine, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

Auto Fatalities Since Pearl Harbor Are Double Those on Battlefields

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Wartime driving restrictions have aided in reducing traffic fatalities, but the total since Pearl Harbor is twice the nation's battle losses, the National Safety Council said Oct. 29.

Since war began, 21,940 persons have been killed in combat and 46,000 in traffic accidents, the Council said, adding that official government figures list 65,170 wounded and missing, excluding prisoners of war, while traffic injuries were suffered by 1,600,000 persons, 110,000 of whom were permanently disabled.

The Council said the 15,800 traffic fatalities for the first nine months of 1943 was 28 per cent below the same period of 1942, and 43 per cent below the same period of pre-war 1941. But the September toll of 2,170 was only 6 per cent lower than September, 1942, indicating "an early end to continued reductions."

"The public can take little credit for any reductions, since the nation's mileage decreased 36 per cent in the first eight months of this year from the same period of 1941," the Council said.

Rural traffic fatalities declined 33 per cent for the first nine months of 1943, with urban fatalities down 16 per cent, the Council said.

Providence, R. I., with a population of 253,500, was the largest city without a traffic fatality in September. Of 377 cities reporting, 82 had perfect records for the first nine months of this year, and the largest of these cities was Medford, Mass.

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Soldiers' Vote Abroad Given Officials' O. K.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Legislation to permit servicemen and servicewomen and American civilians abroad to vote in the 1944 election was indorsed yesterday by Army, Navy and Government officials, but Republican Senators called for strictly bipartisan machinery to supervise the balloting.

Approval of the overseas ballot idea came from Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the War Shipping Administration, and legislative representatives of the War and Navy Departments.

Their indorsements, in testimony before the Senate Elections Committee, followed a charge by Senator S. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois that the form of the war ballot in a bill by Democratic Senators, Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island and Scott W. Lucas of Illinois was designed to give President Roosevelt a "campaign advantage" if he were a candidate next year.

Senator Brooks said he thought that the names of the major party candidates for President and Vice-President should be printed on the ballot, whereas the Green-Lucas bill provides merely for voting by the party circle or for writing in names of candidates whose names would be furnished to soldier voters in pamphlet form.

"It would appear," Senator Brooks said, "that this is a deliberate attempt to capitalize on the fact that the name of the President might be more readily remembered by the men in the armed services than the name of his election opponent."

F. B. I. Apprehends Connecticut Man

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Justice Department announced Oct. 29 the apprehension of George E. Warren, head of the Warren Engineering Company, by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New Haven, on charges of sending a threatening letter in violation of the extortion statute.

The Department said that the charges arose from a threatening note received by a former business associate of Warren which was accompanied by an infernal machine fashioned from a rat trap.

J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Director, said that the ingenious package exploded as Vice-President John J. O'Grady of the Bristol Aeronautical Corporation, New Haven, opened it. The device, said Mr. Hoover, apparently was designed to emphasize the theatening message.

Mr. Hoover said Mr. Warren, former President of the Bristol Aeronautical Corporation, was identified from hand printing on the package and on the inclosed note.

Princeton Elects Five New Trustees

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—Five new trustees were elected at a meeting Oct. 28 of trustees of Princeton University, with Gov. Charles Edison present as an ex-officio member.

Three charter trustees named were: Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., class of 1920, President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio; Dr. Frank B. Jewet, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bell Telephone and Telegraph Laboratories of New York; and Steven F. Voorhees, class of 1900, New York architect.

Chauncy Belknap, class of 1912, New York lawyer, and Neville Miller, class of 1916, of Washington, D. C., President of the National Association of Broadcasters, were chosen alumni trustees.

Thirty-three members of the class of 1944 received bachelor of arts degrees from Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, in brief exercises in Nassau Hall.

MacArthur and Bricker Supported for President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Headed by Ormsby McHarg, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor during the William Howard Taft Administration, and John A. Schaefer, a group of prominent men and women is being formed here today to back, in a nation-wide campaign, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and Gen. Douglas MacArthur for the Republican nomination for President next year. It was described by Mr. Schaefer as "a purely voluntary movement among Republicans who do not see eye to eye with Wendell L. Willkie and who accept the statement of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that he is not a candidate for the nomination.

A pamphlet, entitled "Why Two Candidates?" being sent out from the group's headquarters tells why the backers of the movement have not decided definitely on whether they shall support Governor Bricker or General MacArthur.

"Let the developments up to the time of the convention control the selection of the one most available at that time for the nomination," it says. "In the meantime, consider them evenly and constantly associate them together politically."

It declares that this is "sound political strategy under prevailing conditions," and "contemplates a laboratory test of material."

The pamphlet appeals for help in the "quest."

"If you ask why we take up the cause of two men instead of one, as is customary," it continues, "we answer you by saying:

"Our national fate is at stake. The stake is too high to risk all on one man. The convention is still months away. Hence the plan to acquaint the public with the merits of these men, both of whom are at the peak of influence in their respective fields."

Steak Dinner Is Worthy Of Negro 'Trusty' Deed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 30 (AP)—A two-pound steak dinner was the reward for a Negro trusty who borrowed a shotgun and apprehended two of four escaped Kilby Prison inmates.

Warden Pitt Williams said the trusty, Richard Shack, armed with a gun borrowed from a near-by farm dwelling, halted the two fugitives shortly after the quartet fled late Thursday from a prison farm where they had been baling hay.

The other two prisoners are still at large, Warden Williams said.

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Oregonians 'Launch' Challenge Of 500 Vessels in 33 Months

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 30 (AP)—A proud wartime shipbuilding center launches its 500th ocean-going vessel in 33 months today with the challenge: "Beat that if you can!"

Portland boosters believe their bustling yards have set a shipbuilding record for any comparable area in the world.

Approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of steel ships, totaling more than 4,000,000 tons, have been launched by the six yards in the Portland area since February, 1941.

No. 1 was a 500-ton tender built by Commercial Iron Works.

No. 500, which dips into the Willamette River today, is a sub chaser from the same yard.

And No. 501—the Liberty ship William D. Hoard—was due to follow an hour later from Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation.

The total Portland tonnage, based on figures compiled by the Oregonian, includes 295 Liberty ships, 87 Navy-patrol craft, 36 commercial tankers, 30 landing craft, 23 mine-laying craft, 15 aircraft carriers, seven Navy tankers, four net tenders, and four Navy tugs.

It does not include vessels and hulls brought here from other ports for conversion into transports or aircraft escort carriers.

The ships have been built by some 120,000 men and women whose weekly pay checks total more than $7,000,000.

During World War I the Portland-Vancouver area built 114 steel ships, 110 wooden ones, and five concrete barges. Then shipbuilding subsided to virtually nothing until the first World War II contracts were awarded late in 1940.

Mr. Kaiser entered the shipbuilding picture here in January, 1941. His three yards, which mushroomed on swamp land, and an airport represent about 90 per cent of the Navy and Maritime Commission's $70,000,000 investment in this region.

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Coast Guard Band Calls For Official Recognition

Log of the Port of Boston

Official status for the Port of Boston United States Coast Guard Band is asked of Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, in a letter written in behalf of all of this port's shipping, maritime and waterfront labor organizations, it was disclosed today.

The band was organized last November by Capt. Frank M. Meals, Coast Guard Captain of the Port, but it never was given official recognition nor status by the authorities in Washington.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, and the various port organizations drew up and signed a resolution petitioning for an official status for the band, which was submitted to Admiral Waesche by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of the petitioners. Copies were sent to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

General sentiment in this area favors granting of such a request as "a well-merited recognition of the splendid service that has been rendered by this fine musical organization" and also because "it would be beneficial to the Coast Guard, the Port of Boston and to the war effort generally." Mr. Davis wrote Admiral Waesche.

Mr. Davis also pointed out that the Band is planning an observance of its first anniversary on Nov. 9, and that "it would be gratifying to your petitioners if the announcement could be made at that time, provided, of course, that the petition is granted, which all of us certainly hope will be the case."

The resolution in part follows: "That the City of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Marine Society, Boston Port Authority, Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, International Longshoremen's Association, Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee and the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Boston; representing shipping, financial, industrial, business, waterfront labor, and maritime interests, and the general public of this section, recommend and urge that the Port of Boston United States Coast Guard Band be accorded an official status and that it be equipped and, at least for the duration, maintained in the public interest as an official part of the Boston Section organization of the United States Coast Guard."

Sorge to Return

Irving T. Sorge, widely known Boston shipping man, who left the Boston office of the American President Lines to serve in the New York office of that company about a year ago, is to return to Boston next week in the role of a Government official. Mr. Sorge will fill an executive position with the War Shipping Administration and will be associated with Malcolm H. McGann, district manager of the WSA. During the more than 20 years that Mr. Sorge has served Boston shipping interests, he has filled many positions of importance on committees and in efforts to promote the Port of Boston.

Windows Dimmed

Barely a week ago workmen completed the task of covering all elevator-shaft windows of the Custom House tower—tallest building in Boston—with a white paint, further dimming out the monument-like structure whose office windows have long been shielded by curtains. Now comes the lifting of the dimout regulations. Oh Hum!

Graduation Exercises

Telfair Knight, Assistant Deputy Administrator for Training in the War Shipping Administration, today attended graduation exercises held at the United States Maritime Service Radio Training School, on Gallups Island, Boston Harbor. There, he formally dedicated and presented the newly constructed Recreation Hall to Commander Sherman W. Reed, Superintendent of the Station.

Cape Cod Canal

Traffic lights in Cape Cod Canal have just been changed, the Coast Guard warns, so that when vessels are waiting clearance at either end of the waterway, the fixed red light will be changed to a flashing red at intervals of five seconds for a period of 10 minutes, approximately 30 minutes before clearance is granted. At the end of the flashing signal, the light will return to fixed red until about 20 minutes after the flashing ends, when the light will change to green or amber, allowing the vessel to proceed.

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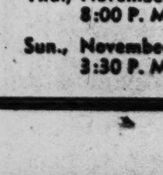

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Sun.,	October 31 3:30 P. M.	MILTON Milton Women's Club Reedsdale Road
Mon.,	November 1 8:00 P. M.	WEST ROXBURY The West Roxbury Methodist Church (Daniel Dorchester Memorial), cor. Park Street and March Avenue
Tue.,	November 2 8:00 P. M.	BROOKLINE St. Mark's Methodist Church cor. Vernon and Park Streets
Thu.,	November 4 8:00 P. M.	WAKEFIELD First Congregational Church cor. Church St. and Lake Avenue
Sun.,	November 7 3:30 P. M.	STOUGHTON The Universalist Church Stoughton Square

Grange Favors Voluntary Way In Medicine

Sentiment among farmers in the Grange throughout the nation on socialized medicine appears to point toward voluntary measures rather than a Government system of compulsory health and hospital insurance, according to Albert S. Goss, National Master of the Grange.

"The trend as I get it from resolutions passed by state and subordinate granges seems to be in favor of voluntary and co-operative health and hospital insurance rather than State insurance," Mr. Goss said.

"While the National Grange has not in the past few years expressed itself directly on the question, the legislation that is now before Congress will probably result in making Government health and hospital insurance an issue before the coming annual session of the National Grange in Grand Rapids, which starts on Nov. 10.

"I judge that the farm objections to Government medicine include a preference for private and co-operative control rather than for the Government getting into business and mixing into politics. Generally speaking, the Grange likes to keep politics out of business as far as it can.

"Also in these days when the war requires such heavy taxes, it is not an appropriate time to do much in the way of new Government activities which necessitate substantial sums of moneys."

The legislation regarding which Mr. Goss forecast possible action by the coming national convention of the Grange is the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which provides for a broad expansion of the Social Security System. The measure would add compulsory health, hospital and disability insurance to the old age and unemployment insurance now in effect, and would raise pay roll taxes to six per cent on the employer and six per cent on the employee, with ultimate Government appropriations to help finance the cost.

Of another section of the bill which would bring agricultural labor, now exempt, within the Social Security System, the National Master of the Grange added:

"The Grange is studying the possibility of determining whether it is practical to apply the Social Security System to farm labor because of the many different kinds of working conditions on the farm and the different bases of pay, including partial share-crop pay. We find it is a very complicated problem."

The Grange is one of the two leading farm organizations of the country and the oldest. Its membership is now over 750,000. Its National Master came to Boston for the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange, the first he had been able to attend.

Casualties Include 16 New Englanders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The names of 16 New Englanders are included in a list of 289 United States soldiers wounded in action in the North African area, the War Department announced today.

Names listed include casualty reports received from operations in Italy.

The New England wounded and next of kin:

North African Area

Connecticut

Derosa, Pfc. Frank—Mrs. Amelia Derosa, mother, Hartford.

Maine

Deag, Sergeant Joseph—Mrs. Marion A. Deag, wife, Dexter.

Labbe, Private Conrad V., Jr.—Conrad V. Labbe, Sr., father, Lewiston.

Massachusetts

Bellar, Private Menno—Mrs. Claudia M. Bellar, wife, Pittsburg.

Connors, Pfc. George E.—Mrs. Margarette M. Connors, mother, Lee.

Cyr, Pfc. Paul E.—Mrs. Corene J. Cyr, mother, Holyoke.

Favreau, Corporal Arthur H.—Mrs. Anna Favreau, mother, Worcester.

Fuller, Pfc. Shirley F.—Earl L. Fuller, father, Ipan.

Gajewski, Private Edward J.—Mrs. Caroline Gajewski, mother, Chicopee Falls.

Lapointe, Private Earl E.—Mrs. Jeanette Lapointe, wife, Holyoke.

Mamayeski, Sergeant Frank P.—Mrs. Nellie Namayeski, mother, South Framingham.

Nylen, Pfc. Lars H.—Mrs. Asta Nylen, mother, East Bridgewater.

Pelletier, Private Rene R.—Mrs. Irene Pelletier, mother, Salem.

Rhode Island

DesRosiers, Pfc. Albert J.—Mrs. Emelia H. DesRosiers, mother, Providence.

Gilligan, Private Thomas A., Jr.—Mrs. Laura B. Gilligan, mother, Providence.

Guarino, Corporal Ralph N. Mrs. Alice G. Guarino, wife, Pawtucket.

Jay Allen to Speak At Ford Hall Forum

"Will Victory Mean Peace?" is the subject which will be discussed by Jay Allen, foreign correspondent, author and lecturer, at the Ford Hall Forum, in John Hancock Hall, Sunday evening, Oct. 31.

Once a prisoner of the Nazis in Occupied France, Mr. Allen covered the invasion of North Africa and has witnessed allied military and political co-operation in many countries.

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EASTERN WAR TIME

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy Music Party	Irene Dilona, songs
12:15 Dramatization	Band Organ Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy Music Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45		Farm and Home Hour	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; songs	H. G. Gabriel Gabbing' Show; Music; drama; guest speakers	"That They Might Live"; Red Cross drama; address	News service	Italian Melodies
1:30 News service	Fishermen's Prgm.; news	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Opera in Miniature
1:45 Army Relief Letter		News service	Luncheon Music	Parade of Bands
2:00 David Cheskin's Or.	"D'Artega Presents"	Ray Shield & Company	Sports program	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 David Cheskin's Or.	Studio orchestra; speaker	Ray Shield & Company	Ben Salvin's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Golden Gate Qu'rt't	Studio orchestra; speaker	Ray Shield & Company	Band Parade	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Post-	Notre Dame-Navy foot-	Dartmouth-Yale football	News service
3:00 Football Game	ball Game	ball game	game	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Post-	Notre Dame-Navy foot-	Dartmouth-Yale football	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Football Game	ball Game	ball game	game	Gene Autry & the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Post-	Notre Dame-Navy	Dartmouth-Yale football	
4:00 Football Game	ball Game	Football; Sports com'nts	game	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:15 Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Post-	Sports; Notre Dame-Navy	Dartmouth-Yale football	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:30 Football Game	ball Game	football game	game	Fats Waller's Orch.
4:45 Notre Dame - Navy	Notre Dame-Navy Post-	Notre Dame-Navy foot-	Dartmouth-Yale football	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:00 Football Game	ball Game	ball game	game	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.
5:15 Notre Dame-Navy	Notre Dame-Navy	Notre Dame-Navy	Dartmouth-Yale football	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:30 "Mother & Dad"; dr.	Tommy Tucker's Topics	Three Suns Trio	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:45 "Mother & Dad"; dr.	Tommy Tucker's Topics	Curt Massey; Quartet	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15 Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Symphony of Melody	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Moment Musicale
6:45 World Today; news	Leon Henderson	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 The Man Behind the Gun; drama	"What's New?"; Variety; Drama; Orch.; Bible Hour; talk; music	"For This We Fight"; Postwar Public Works"	Weekly Visit American Eagle Club in London	"Revival Echoes"; spkr.
7:15 Bob Hawk's Thanks to the Yanks	Piano; Dinah Shore; Mrs. Mark Clark; others	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Political talk	News service
7:30			Fred Lang, news	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45				'Lest We Forget"; drama
8:00 Groucho Marx Variety Show; guest	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies"	Religious program
8:15 Jan. Meteor & Co.;	Boston Symphony Orch.;	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Gray, songs; or	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum";	Serge Koussevitsky, con	Truth or Consequences'	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; news	Boston Symphony Orch.;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Dr. Hans Nathan; Music
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitsky, con	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album; Dvorak's
9:15 Mary Warnow's	Treasury Star Parade;	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Morton Bowe;	Quartet No. 6
9:30 Or.; Frank Sinatra	Freddie Slack's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Bruce Foote; "The Choc-	Classical Album; Dvorak's
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Scott	comedy quiz	olate Soldier"; or.; cho	Quartet No. 6
10:00 Serenade; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15 Correspondent Passes;	Harry Owens's Orchestra	Hans Conreid, guest	Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 J. McWilliams, mc	Music of the Masters;	Orchestra Conducted	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Pieter Kerstens	Music of the Masters	by Leith Stevens	Musical Roundup	Louis Armstrong's Orch
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15 Jam; Rideout	Jerry Wald's Orch	Drama by Olmstead	"Wage & Hour Act"; spkr	Les Brown's Orch.
11:30 "Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45 drama adventures	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Cast, Glenn Miller, con	Marine Corps show	Music; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
11:00 News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Francine Presents"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Caribbe Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'Food'	News service
12:00 Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Jane Froman, songs
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour;	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Music Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Backhaze Talkins; news	"The Little Show"	News Commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Home Topics; Music	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch's Orchestra;	"Opera in Miniature"
1:30 Pepper Young's	Edward MacHugh; hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Words in News; Music	Curtain Time; Music
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Prgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	and Interviews
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Singing Stars	"Light of the World"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Musical Novelties
2:45 "Parry Mason"; sk.	Singing Stars	Hymns of All Churches	Sports comments	News service; Talk
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Jewish Philanthropies;	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party; va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; U.	Coast Guard Sparmobile;
4:45 Ex-Serviceman; 'Date'	Musical Doll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch	S. Navy Program; orch.	band; tenor
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	The Black Hood"; drama	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Ray Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris,	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jenting With Jesters";	The World News	Moment Musicale
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Hargeh	Phil Saltman	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 Ed. Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Musical program	Political talk
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	"The Army Air Forces"	Political talk
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	"The Army Air Forces"	Clement Morton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America; G.	"Rising Up the News";	Studio speaker
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Lum 'n' Abner"	Brent; Norma Sorgeon	News service	Political talk
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	The Drama Shop
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	The Drama Shop
9:00 Theater; Claudette	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	Jascha Heifetz, violin;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Rea-
9:15 Colbert, V. Lake,	Scrap Drive; speakers	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Oracle Fields' Show	gan; Fountains of
9:30 P. Goddard, "So	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	The Bill Gray Comedy	Rome
9:45 Proudly We Hail"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Show; songs; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00 Guild; D. Amache,	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	Religious program
10:15 "You Belong to Me"	Wartime; music	Antolec; R. Schmidt	Political talk; music	News service
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information, Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Voice of Underground
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Duffy's Orch.	Earl Hines' Orchestra
11:30 "Romances"; drama	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	Day's End; music	Harry James' Orchestra
11:45 "Daddy Long-Legs"	D. Courtney's Or.; News	St. Louis Serenade	"Radio Reverend"	Day's End; News

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 31

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today's FM Programs

WGTR, Boston (66.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting With the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Narcissus."
4:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—Greek War Relief.
6:00 p. m.—"I Sustain the Wings."
6:30 p. m.—"The Art of Living."
6:45 p. m.—Rupert Hughes Comments.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Lisbon"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

WEEI, Boston (61.3mc), and WNEL, Mt. Washington, N. H. (45.9mc)

2:45 p. m.—Dartmouth-Yale Football Game
3:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
4:00 p. m.—News Review.
4:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Radio Club, London.
7:30 p. m.—Red Lacks, m. c.
8:00 p. m.—Cavalcade of America.
8:30 p. m.—Columbia Workshop; Music.
9:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:30 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:45 p. m.—Sports; Night Headquarters.
11:30 p. m.—Dave Harris's Orch.
11:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
12:00 m.—News Service.
12:15 a. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orch.
12:30 a. m.—"Mobile of Montezuma."

Sunday's FM Programs

WGTR, Boston (66.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Music Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Roof Service.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Leader of the Free; News.
5:00 p. m.—BSO Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:00 p. m.—News; Pops Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WEEI, Boston (61.3mc), and WNEL, Mt. Washington, N. H. (45.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 p. m.—"Poetry in America"; Variety.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of Air.
5:00 p. m.—Fireside Party; drama; music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery drama.
6:00 p. m.—Hollywood Canteen Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dyson Clapp, comments.
6:45 p. m.—News Service.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
8:30 p. m.—Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:30 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Sammy Kaye, music.
10:30 p. m.—Glenn Hardin's World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls"; Music
11:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Oct. 31

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Shipping Plans

Possible resumption of a part of the normal operations of a limited number of commercial shipping companies is being considered by War Shipping Administration officials, it is understood, the decision hinging on war conditions.

Ways Girl Scouts Serve Is Theme of Exhibition

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An exhibition of service projects showing how Girl Scouts contribute to community agencies will be a feature of the first meeting of the Girl Scout All-Boston Leaders' Club to be held Monday evening at the Women's Republican Club. It is being prepared by Mrs. George Acheson, Chairman of the Service Bureau, and Mrs. William Pond, Jr.

Girl Scouts have long since proved the ability and willingness of the younger citizenry to take a responsible part in community activity. Canteen duty for the Red Cross and clerical work for the Russian War Relief are among the newer services performed by the Boston Scouts. Making toys and games for convalescent children, collecting books, games, phonograph records, and magazines for the United Service Organizations, and making garments for the Needlework Guild are some of their other activities which will be illustrated in the exhibit. The girls have also recently been addressing envelopes for the new ration books.

Another feature of Monday's meeting will be a shadowgraph depicting methods by which Troop Committees can help their troops. This will be performed by Helen Kelley, Eleanor Parsons, Charlotte O'Neil, Margaret Moranville, Janet Reed and Mrs. James Hickey.

Officers of the All-Boston Leaders' Club are Miss Catherine Gilligan, President; Mrs. Samuel Dale, Vice-President; Miss Helen Gillette, Secretary, and Miss Claire Carlin, Treasurer.

Navy Mothers Club

A fair to provide funds for purchasing next winter's coal will be held next Friday and Saturday Nov. 5 and 6 by the Navy Mothers Club of Charlestown at their clubhouse. Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. both days, the fair will also include a home-baked bean supper Saturday night from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Myrtle Smith, of Medford, Club Commander, is in charge, and tables of salable articles are being contributed by such outside organizations as: Charlestown Post, American Legion; United American Veterans of Charlestown; Navy Wives Club of Charlestown; Canadian Veterans of Cambridge, and the Marine Corps League of Boston.

Monday Programs

Cohasset Women's Club—Laurence B. Fletcher will give an illustrated lecture on the life of the ruby-throated humming bird at the Town Hall, 2 p. m. Mr. Fletcher is a director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

Daughters of 1812—Mrs. Henry C. Card, former Rhode Island State President of the Daughters, will speak on "National Defense" at a luncheon meeting at the Homecraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m. Mrs. Harry B. Brown, President, will conduct the board and business meetings which follow.

Brighthelmstone Club—Dessert-coffee, 1:15 p. m., with Mrs. John F. Danskin as hospitality chairman; entertainment, a musical trio. Members are asked to note Nov. 8 on their calendars as the day of the Community Service card party. Mrs. Alfred Allcock, community service chairman, needs the help of every member to make this project a success.

Winchester Fortnightly — Mrs. Howell M. Stillman will discuss Finland's contribution to literature at the first meeting of the literature class, in Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m. Mrs. Joseph W. Morton will speak on Stephen Vincent Benet.

D. A. R.—Miss Dorothy Blewitt will describe the work of the Near East Foundation at the meeting of the General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter, at the home of Mrs. Ernest Fulton, 44 Windemere Circle, Braintree, 1:30 p. m., Mrs. George W. Buckingham will be cohostess, and the Regent, Mrs. Ralph Williams, will preside.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Republican candidates for the School Committee will speak at 2 p. m., at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue. Current events will be discussed by Mrs. Russell Cazmay.

Watertown Woman's Club—An open meeting in the High School auditorium, 8 p. m., will be addressed by Bill Cunningham. There will be music by the High School orchestra. Mrs. Clayton V. Chandler has charge of the program.

Women's Columbus Republican Club of Massachusetts—A WAC review with Lieut. Helen Roy as speaker has been arranged by Mrs. Albert Levis, President, who was recently appointed by Governor Saltonstall to assist in recruiting 3,000 Wacs in this State; Women's Republican Club, 7:30 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Princess Paul Sapieha will be guest speaker at the opening of the Club's forty-eighth season. Prior to the program there will be a reception for new members at 1:30 at the Neighborhood Clubhouse, Mrs. Neil W. Swinton serving as hostess. A collection will be taken for War Relief Week. Mrs. George M. Belcher, President, reminds members that the annual Philanthropic Bridge will be held on Nov. 8.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," "F" in ration Book No. 3 expire at midnight; stamps "G" expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "H" become valid Oct. 31; "J," Nov. 7; and "K," Nov. 14. All will expire Dec. 4.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—Concert. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—4:00 p. m.—"Yankee Doodle Doo." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—English Period RKR. 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"The Slave Presents." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—A Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, October 31

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—London Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Battle Honor. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

CALL Curtis 1000 LUMBER

CHRISTI

Connecticut to Stretch Food Through 'Timetables'

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph H. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

"Food timetables," through the use of which advance knowledge of various types of food shortages may be gained and immediate preparations made to overcome them or postpone them by stretching available supplies, will be compiled and maintained by the Connecticut War Council, it is announced.

At a meeting attended by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, War Administrator Harold F. Woodcock, Food Administrator Henry B. Mosle, and representatives of the commercial food industry, plans were made for the development of a complete war food program based on supplies now available and estimates of future requirements and supplies.

The starting point for the entire program and for the development of the "food timetables" will be a State-wide survey, to be begun immediately, to ascertain prospects of adequate supplies of all kinds of food.

Arthur H. Gooselin, Chairman of the War Council's Committee on Wholesale and Retail Food Distribution, told the conference that the food trade is now getting definite information on the amounts of canned fruits and vegetables that will be allotted to Connecticut from the 1943 pack, and indications are that fruit supplies will be very scant, and shipments of some vegetables also will be below normal.

Mr. Mosle announced that his department is also attempting to get accurate figures on the amount of food products canned for home consumption by Connecticut householders this past summer.

'Why' of Paper Salvage

"The boys overseas are slightly too busy right now to spend much time salvaging paper—and so we folks at home must make an extra effort," remarks Rae M. Spencer, Chairman of the Worcester Salvage Committee.

"Millions of paper containers—for foods, for medicines—are being shipped overseas. They're shipped, they're used, they're thrown away. In this country, in normal times, much of this paper would through various channels find its way back to the mills to be ground up and used again.

"But the troops can't take time to return the empty cartons in which invasion rations are packed; the Salvation Army has far more vital work to do over there, and the climate, in spots, is extremely unhealthy for waste paper collectors. So all these thousands of tons of paper sent overseas are a total loss, and must be replaced with the paper from your cellar and mine."

To help meet the Government's urgent need for paper, Worcester will conduct a city-wide, house-to-house collection. Wanted are old newspapers, magazines, and corrugated paper boxes, in flat solid bundles about 16 inches high (none higher). Each kind of paper—newspapers, magazines, corrugated paper boxes—should be bundled separately, and each bundle strongly tied. Brown wrapping paper is very valuable and should be bundled with the corrugated paper boxes—or separately if you have enough to make a bundle.

R. I. Youth Service

Co-ordination in dealing with the various wartime problems of youth was the objective of a meeting called in the Council Chamber of the Providence, R. I., City Hall. The Youth Service Committee of the recreation division of the Providence Defense Coupcil sponsored the conference. Representatives of civic organizations, churches, social groups and other interested citizens made up an audience of approximately 200.

An open forum followed the speaking with the objective a concerted effort to set up a long-range program in which all may participate.

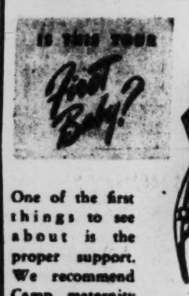
Award to Nurses' Aide

The unusual distinction of having the first 1,000-hour Civilian Defense award to be made to a Nurses' Aide throughout the State of Massachusetts went to Mrs. John T. Moorehouse, 10 East Pleasant Street, Methuen, when Mayor James P. Meehan, General Chairman of Civilian Defense, pinned on her the first service bar to be awarded here.

Two 500-hour bars for service in the interests of Civilian Defense were also awarded by the Mayor to Mrs. Frank J. Kolb, 122 Howe Street, Methuen, who has 588 hours to her credit, and to Mrs. John H. Campbell, 195 Bailey Street.

All are members of the first class of Nurses' Aides to be graduated in Methuen, and since then have been donating so many hours a week to assisting the nurses in their work at the Lawrence General Hospital. Mrs. Moorehouse has averaged 20 hours a week at the hospital for the last year.

The awards were made at a regular monthly meeting of the Red Cross Volunteer Nurses' Aide Alumnae Association held at the International Institute.



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OF THE EXTRAORDINARY PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
HAROLD OSGOOD WHITNEY
Paintings, Furniture, Porcelains, Renaissance Brocades, Silver, Ecclesiastical Art, Oriental Art
Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1943, at 1:30 P. M., and Evening Session at 7:30
at Our Galleries
223 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.
Paintings from the Manning Palace, which was the family home to Titian, Lorenzo Lotto, Guido Reni, Carlo Dolci, Jacopo Bassano, Benedetto Carotero, Ming Porcelains, Brocatelles, Savon, Capo di Monte, Amber, Fans, etc.
Exhibition daily through November 2nd, 1943, 10-5. Sunday, 2-5. Monday Eve., 7:30-9:30.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
Final Session of sale held on the premises "The Elms," 240 Main Street, Watertown, Mass., Saturday, November 6, 1943, at 10 A. M., embodying of Americana, etc.
Exhibition Friday, November 5th, 10-5.
Charles F. Hale and Son, Inc.
210-222 Columbus Ave., Boston 16, Mass. (Park Square District)
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First Edition Copy of 'Lewis Carroll' Work

By a Staff Photographer

On Exhibition Among Children's Books

First edition copy, second issue, of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," now in exhibition of children's books at Wellesley College Library.

N. E. Rail Shopmen Forego Wildcat Strikes for Ballot

Orderly methods of procedure apparently triumphed last night over plans which have been brewing for wildcat sit-down or feigned-illness strikes scheduled for next week in key New England railroad shops, as union men met at Hibernian Hall in Roxbury. General consensus of those present was in favor of a legal procedure provided by the strike vote, and the men will receive ballots early next week.

Plans for the wildcat action were disclosed at the beginning of the meeting, when it was stated that in certain shops members of all locals had been asked to sit out their shifts, beginning on Monday. Another scheduled plan called for as many as 10,000 workers sending word to their foremen that they were too "ill" to work.

However, older men, several of whom spoke of having been railroad workers for 30 years or more, ruged fellow workers to follow the orderly procedure offered by the strike ballot.

"Hold to your organization and its legal methods; don't do something for which you will be sorry. Never forget that we are Americans first and that the wage question comes second," pleaded one veteran. The General Chairman urged fellow workers to follow the strike unless they meant to live up to a strike decision. All pledged a 100 per cent walkout if the vote should be for a strike.

Candidates' Rally Due in Cambridge

All the candidates indorsed by the Cambridge Committee for "Plan E" will have their last opportunity to present their qualifications to the electorate tomorrow at 8 p. m. in a final rally to be held at the Hotel Continental.

The candidates to speak are: Mayor John H. Corcoran; Vice-Chairman of the Council William M. Hogan, Jr.; present Councillors Marcus Morton, Jr., Hyman Pill, Francis T. Scully. They will review in detail the accomplishments in Cambridge for the past two years under the Plan "E" charter.

Other candidates indorsed for the Council who will speak are: Russell Gerould, Henry Niemyski, and Angelo A. Sciarappa.

These candidates for the School Committee will also speak: Daniel P. Collins, Cora Butler Conant, Frank E. Duddy, John F. Ferrick, Richard M. Gummere and Margaret M. Kelleher.

Gas Mask Drills to End

Gas mask drills and tests will be brought to a close tomorrow afternoon at Ronan Park in Dorchester it was announced by the Boston Committee on Public Safety today. Final tests tomorrow will end a series that began more than a month ago, resulting in the training of 15,000 wardens throughout the Boston district.

Rare Editions Of Children's Books Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 30—Treasures in children's books have been brought out of the vaults and placed on exhibition in the Wellesley College Library, where they will remain until the middle of November. The public is invited.

They include many first editions, among them a volume of Hallam Tennyson's "Jack and the Beanstalk" published in London in 1886, with hand-colored illustrations. Only about 50 such copies appeared. There is a tiny paraphrase of the Bible in verse, John Taylor's "Verbum Sempiternum" measuring about one inch by one and a half, printed in New York about 1760. The only other recorded copy is at Harvard.

Other interesting exhibits are a first edition copy, second issue, of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," with 42 illustrations by John Tenniel; a copy of "The New-England Primer, Improved: or, An Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading," bound in original wooden boards; a multiplication table in verse by D. Carvalho (London 1830); a copy of "The Rollo Picture Book, for Small Children: or, Mama's Stories to Little Mary," published in Boston in 1842; and reproductions of the old Horn Books.

One interesting volume, "People of All Nations: An Useful Toy for Girl or Boy," contains 63 illustrations of costumes. It was printed in Philadelphia by J. Johnson in 1802.

An entire case is devoted to Kate Greenaway's World of English Children, as represented in first editions of her works.

Three Novelties at Symphony

By L. A. Singer

Three items new to Boston Symphony concerts constitute the first half of this week's program, the fourth of the main subscription series. They are Walter Piston's Prelude and Allegro for organ and strings, Samuel Barber's Commando March, and Aram Khatchaturian's Piano Concerto. The soloists are E. Power Biggs in the Piston and William Kapell in the concerto. The second half of the program is dedicated to Debussy. The numbers listed are "Nuages," "Fêtes," and "La Mer." The artistic principle on which this program was founded is difficult to discern.

Mr. Piston's work, written for and presented last summer in the Germanic Museum series of radiocast Sunday organ recitals, made an excellent first impression yesterday. Mr. Piston has always been scholarly, but he has sometimes seemed a little academic. This piece, cast in classic form, excites interest by its melodic content and its rhythmic vitality, as well as by its form. The performance, which was very sympathetic, was most pleasing in its orchestral parts. This was not the fault of the soloist, for Mr. Biggs is a virtuoso and a musician; but although this time orchestra and organ were approximately at the same pitch, the tone of the Symphony Hall organ sounds raucous against the Boston strings.

Mr. Barber's march was composed for military band, and has been used in American short wave radiocasts throughout the world. Dr. Koussevitzky suggested that this orchestral version be prepared. It is not certain that the suggestion was well advised. The march is obviously better suited to its original milieu than to a symphony program. Its interest in the concert hall can hardly be more than topical. That interest was enhanced yesterday by the presence of the composer in the uniform of the Army Air Force. He was applauded warmly.

Khatchatourian's Piano Concerto has been played at the Pops, but I heard it for the first time yesterday. It is an interesting work. Its melodic material is drawn from Armenian folk song, which lends it a nostalgic atmosphere. Furthermore, the piece has characteristics of Liszt, Stravinsky, Prokofieff, Dukas, and Leo Ornstein. It could hardly fail of immediate effect. Its permanent value is less clear. It has moments of great brilliance, in structure and in rhythmic pattern as well as in orchestration and in the execution if exacts. It has, in the slow movement, melodic passages which just avoid sentimentality. It has vigor and a fine bravura. I suspect that it is a showpiece.

Mr. Kapell had a big personal success. He is a young man of unassuming demeanor, free of affectation. He has a prodigious technique, a rich tone, a beautiful legato, a sensitive feeling for the turn of a phrase, a capacity for the subtlest nuance and for an overwhelming tonal volume. He well deserved his repeated recalls.

Best Performance Pennant Awaits Winning Community on Metal Scrap

Incentive to collecting the largest possible amount of metal scrap before Nov. 15 was given Bay State communities with the announcement of a Best Performance Pennant to be awarded to the winning community when the returns are in.

Every householder is being urged to search barns, garages, cellars, and attics for all the metal bedsteads, flatirons, tire chains, radiators, pipes, broken farm and garden tools, boilers, furnaces, fences, and heating and ventilating equipment that can possibly be added to his community's "Victory Scrap Bank."

Steel mills are reported to have on hand at present less than a two months' reserve supply of steel scrap. B. G. Waters, Jr., executive secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Commitee, said "While it is naturally desirable to have all the gathered scrap move toward its destination as rapidly as possible, we must realize that large quantities of material which are gathered in a short period cannot all be handled at once in view of the manpower and transportation difficulties.

"Those factors," Mr. Waters went on, "are the reasons for establishing the Victory Scrap Bank idea, so successfully employed in Great Britain. So long as a sizable pile is available in a community, it represents a margin of safety on a nation-wide basis to the consuming mills."

The national goal of the scrap drive is 15,000,000 tons.

Bay State Assessors Headed by Vincent

Roy A. Vincent, of Pittsfield, was named President of the Massachusetts Assessors' Association at the final session of the fifty-fourth annual conference on problems of local taxation here yesterday. He succeeds Charles S. McDowell of Hull.

Frank S. Cutting, of Wellesley, was named Vice-President. Other officers, all re-elected, are: Frank A. Rogers, Gloucester, Secretary; David H. Roach, Lynn, Treasurer and James J. Casey, Cambridge, Legislative Committee Chairman.

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models." Presented by Lou Walters. Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Hyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Haila Stoddard. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Soloists: E. Power Biggs, organist; William Kapell, pianist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Recital by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Second Victory Concert of the season for the armed forces. Heinrich Gebhard, pianist; Aniceta Shea, soprano; Gladys Miller accompanist for Miss Shea. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—First Boston recital by Ellen Ballon, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Ludwig Donath. 2:30, 5:10, 8:05.

Exeter—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard. 1:45, 4:50, 8:10. "The Ghost Goes West," Robert Donat. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1, 4, 7, 9:50. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Fay Bainter. 2:30, 5:30, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10:00. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 10:30 a. m., 1:00, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Majestic—"Girl from Monterey," Armida, Edgar Kennedy. 12:40, 3:45, 6:54, 10:05. Stage Show. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—"Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney, 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:40, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper, 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 9:50 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Scenic—"In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 11:40 a. m. 1, 4:20, 9:40. "Sanjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"War for Men's Minds," "Oklahoma Outlaws," "Apaches are the Men," "Tumble Bugs," "Ina Ray Hutton," "Field Trial Champs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 12:30, 3:37, 6:54, 10:01. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 11:30 a. m., 2:47, 5:54, 9:01.

Telepix—"German Propaganda," "The Helicopter," "Basketball," "Philip Spitalny," "San Diego and the Marines," "War in the Pacific" cartoons, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 1, 4:20, 7:50. "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Tyrone Power. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Sanjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:35 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventure of a Rookie," Alan Carney. 1:30-11.

Allston: "The Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young, Ray Milland. "Sabotage Squad," E. Kennett, Kay Harris. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotton. "The Avengers," Randy Richardson.

Coolidge Corner: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.

Cleveland Circle: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Claudette Colbert, Veronica Lake. "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 1:40, 7:40.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," G. Montgomery, Annabella. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 2, 6.

University: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Veronica Lake. 2:30, 6:45, 9:00. Selected Short Subjects. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Wings Over the Pacific," Jean Cooper. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige.

Codman Square: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. Continuous from 1.

Franklin: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. Continuous from 1.

EVERETT—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 2:00, 4:30, 8:50. "Scattergood Survives," Guy Kibbee. 6:00, 7:37.

Park: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. Continuous 1:30.

Hyde Park: "I Walked With a Zombie," Frances Dee. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers. 1:30. Continuous 7-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:40, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe, "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton.

Mystic: "Submarine Base," Alan Baxter John Litel. 2, 6:30, 9:10. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Maplewood: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 3:56, 6:13, 9:30. "Bongo of Texas," Roy Rogers. 1:57, 4:50, 7:56.

Orpheum: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 3:35, 5:40, 9:45. "Wagon Tracks West," Bill Elliot. 3:55, 7, 10:05.

Strand: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford. 3:15, 6:35, 9:25. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. Continuous 1:15-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Beery, Jr. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball, "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen.

MATICK—Colonial: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 6.

MEDFORD—Paramount: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont. 1:30, 5.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, "A Scream in the Dark," R. Lowery. 2, 6.

Strand: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 2, 6.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

Strand: "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton.

Capitol and Mall Square: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camelot: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:30. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, 2:11, 6:30, Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson—3:37, 9:32.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie.

Coolidge: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "The Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas, March of Time's "Airways to Peace."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Lynn Bari. 1:35, 6:00, 9:30. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 3:20, 7:57.

WINTHROP — Winthrop: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. "Calaboose Bound Boys," Bost Side Kids. 2:30, 7:30.

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Mass Education Studied In Postwar Plan for India

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 30—John Sargent, adviser to the Government for the national system of education for India, is working on a plan to educate India's masses, of whom 85 per cent are illiterate.

The present scheme aims at providing a system of universal compulsory and free education for all boys and girls in British India between six and 14. Owing to the difficulty of training teachers, it would be spread over 40 years.

Mr. Sargent estimates that by the time it is fully established, it would cost roughly $940,000,000 annually, of which about $832,000,000 would have to come out of public funds.

Considering that only about $53,000,000 is spent annually now on education out of public funds, the size of the expansion envisaged will be appreciated.

Details of Plan

The scheme also contemplates nursery schools and physical training, and the development of high schools, universities, technical instruction, and employment bureaus. It contemplates also a 20-years campaign to deal with illiteracy among adults, preceded by five years of preparations, the securing of teachers again being the crucial problem regulating the speed of execution.

Mr. Sargent regards his scheme, which he hopes soon will become in its essentials the advisory board's scheme, as the minimum for which India ought to plan in the postwar period of reconstruction. He is a crusader in its cause. At first sight, the cost may appear staggering compared with present standards, but it is hoped that a new era soon will be opening for India, as for other nations. If colossal sums can be spent on war, why not on education of the masses, which is likely to be the determining factor in a nation's destiny.

For the first time in the history of British rule in India, a women's section has been set up in the central secretariate to insure close co-operation of women with the heavy program of social-service improvements in course of preparation.

Poverty, lack of Education, and unemployment are rife in India, possibly on a greater scale than anywhere else, Viscount Wavell, the new Viceroy, recently declared in Britain. It therefore is expected that the new Viceroy will take a deep personal interest in the work now being given to planning for postwar reconstruction.

Postwar Planning

Planning for postwar conditions is going on actively all along the line. There are the Reconstruction Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council and, under that a number of policy committees concerned with various aspects of the subject.

The Reconstruction Policy Committee on Trade and Industry is meeting now and one on public works and electric power will meet shortly.

The final decisions eventually will be taken by the Reconstruction Committee of the Council.

Under the Defense Department, much work has been done on problems of demobilization, including a survey of land available for resettlement, the question of technical training for suitable applicants, and the establishment of a military employment bureau.

Military Reconstruction Fund

A military reconstruction fund financed by the Government for permanent benefit of the soldiers already has reached $15,000,000 and will be much larger, depending on the length of hostilities. Many steps are being taken to train soldiers for their return.

Attention is being directed more than ever before to the need of developing social services—whether rural welfare, public health, or education.

In conformity with the plan of interesting women in the social reforms, the Begum Shah Nawaz has been placed in charge, her duty being to maintain touch with women's organizations all over India and also to advise the Government of India on women's aspect in any matters under consideration. The Begum also is chairman of a special committee founded by Lady Linlithgow under the Women's Voluntary Service to deal with postwar reconstruction problems. A number of planning groups have been formed under the committee, including many prominent women workers, to consider subjects affecting women—like child marriage and purdah, women's legal status, economic and labor problems, rural welfare, and others.

It is hoped to have women belonging to the United Nations on a special committee in order to participate in discussions of international matters.

Fifth Army Captures Key City on Nazi Line

Continued from Page 1

for motor vehicles in some mountainous localities.

The British sprang from trenches and fox holes along the southern bank of the Regia Canal to take Mondragone. They had been held to that line, paralleling the lower Volturno River, for more than a week by heavy enemy fire from the lower slopes of Massico Ridge.

Mondragone was deserted, and an Allied officer said the town had become valueless to the Germans, who would make their really important stands from the ridge itself. Several bridgeheads forced across the canal all along the line remained under fire of long-range German guns.

American troops drove forward four miles to capture Pietravairano, 15½ miles north of Capua and five miles southwest of Raviscanina.

Meanwhile, Genoa, which was bombed previously by British-based planes, was subjected to its first raid by aircraft based in the Mediterranean area.

Flying Fortresses went over the rail yards in two waves, blasting them from end to end with high explosives and scoring many direct hits, especially on concentrations of trains in the center and west side of the yards.

Some bombs fell on docks and buildings adjoining the yards. Antiaircraft fire was heavy, but only one enemy fighter was seen and it did not attack.

Bomb-strike photos taken from raiding planes showed hits on the tracks and rolling stock, on an adjacent railroad bridge, and direct hits on the congested industrial area next to the yards.

Buildings struck by bombs in this area included some of those of the Ansaldo steel works, the Ansaldo electric and ordnance works, and the San Giorgio instrument plant. Other explosives hit ships and small craft at the Ansaldo fitting works.

By a Staff Artist

Battle of the Dnieper Bend
Arrows show advance by Russian troops in contrast with the general position of the front line on Oct. 29.

Russia:

Two Soviet Armies Converge on Nikopol

Two Russian armies converged on the key stronghold of Nikopol on the lower Dnieper River in a multiple drive to complete the entrapment of German forces in the Dnieper bend.

Two other Red Army forces at the same time were surging west and south of Melitopol to seal off German positions in the Crimean Peninsula. One, paced by squadrons of hard-riding Cossack cavalrymen and tank units, smashed through 80 towns to take Bolshoi Utlyug, 45 miles from the northeastern corner of the Crimea, while the second captured Torgayevka, less than 50 miles from Perekop, which bottlenecks the escape corridor at the northwestern edge of the peninsula.

Gains of 15 miles were reported in this sector by the Russian communiqué, with the demoralized enemy abandoning additional huge stores of military equipment.

Two prongs of the threat to Nikopol were led by Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin and Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky. The former cracked a wide German "defense-in-depth" line in the Balki-Malaya-Byelozerka salient, the Moscow bulletin said, and battled its way through the steppe towns of Malaya-Balgoveschenka and Bolshoi-Byelozerka, west and southwest of Nikopol, chief manganese-producing center in South Russia.

General Malinovsky, operating inside the Dnieper bend 30 miles southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, slashed ahead six miles to invest Zaporozhe, 42 miles north of Nikopol. More than 1,600 Germans were killed in this action in which 26 towns were liberated.

Krivoi Rog, Ukrainian iron center 50 miles northwest of Nikopol, still was holding out against Red Army assaults, and the reinforced German garrison reportedly was staging heavy tank and infantry counterattacks against the beseigers to gain time for battered remnants of the German forces to escape to the west across the Nogaisk Steppes.

Russian land advances were covered by swarms of Soviet warplanes, which bombed at will enemy troop and transport targets.

Action on the White Russian front in the vicinity of Vitebsk had tapered off to "engagements of local importance," Moscow said, with Red Army units digging in 25 miles northwest of that enemy stronghold.

South Pacific:

Choiseul Invasion Flanks Bougainville

The American amphibious invasion of Choiseul Island pointed a spearhead at the last 260 miles the Japanese control in the 680-mile-long chain of Solomon Islands. Already airfields left to them there are largely in ruins.

Latest war reports told of the Americans landing unopposed down on the southwestern side of Choiseul; of a trap closing around Japanese soldiers on invaded Mono Island in the Treasury Isles; and of hundreds of bombers and fighters dropping record tonnages of explosives on enemy runways and airdrome installations without any interference of Japan's South Pacific Air Force.

The U. S. troops, skilled in the ways of jungle fighting, split the Japanese defenders into two groups and now are advancing against one enemy force holding angigai, principal barge concentration point in the south central portion of the island.

The invasion of Choiseul, flanking the last big Nipponese base of Bougainville now barring the way to Rabaul, opened Oct. 28 at the village of Voza, a staging base for enemy barges. Japanese in the area fled north without a fight.

Only the day before, amphibious American and New Zealand troops landed with naval and air protection on the two Treasury Islands, 30 miles south of Bougainville. Pursued by troops and pounded by enture bombers, the few hundred Japanese there are being cornered, with a sea and air blockade set up to prevent their evacuation.

On Oct. 28 the way was paved for the easy execution of the Treasury-Choiseul operations by an air-blitz of Bougainville such as the South Pacific never had known before. It rendered the Japanese utterly helpless to offer air opposition.

Not only were the bomb-cratered fields on Southern Bougainville ploughed deeper but little Buka Island, at the northern tip, was devastated. Aptly named Lightnings tore into grounded planes, sank a fully-loaded boat at a near-by anchorage, then surprised 2,500 Japanese working to build another airfield on a plantation and strafed at least 200 of them. The Lightnings flew only 100 feet above their targets.

Afterward, Mitchell bombers patterned the area with more than 200 parachute bombs. In all, seven grounded planes were destroyed and four damaged.

In attacks that same day on Kahili and Kara, the South Bougainville strips in the best position to interfere with the Treasury-Choiseul thrusts, 300 tons of bombs were dropped during more than 300 sorties by bombers of all categories. The Japanese had tried desperately by night for five days prior to the Oct. 28 onslaught to make repairs. On that day they very definitely lost the race.

Balkans:

Germany's harried Yugoslav divisions were reported to be facing a new Adriatic threat with the formation in Northeast Italy of an army of 30,000 experienced Italian fighters whose arms are supplied by Yugoslav Partisans.

Units of this force already have fought a 24-hour battle with Nazi troops at Verona, a dispatch to the Swiss newspaper Nachrichten said. After both sides had suffered many casualties the Italians were said to have retreated to the mountains in the face of German reinforcements rushed from Venice, Milan, and Turin.

The dispatch, dated at the Italian frontier, said the new army was formed in Venezia Province which borders on Yugoslavia and Austria. It added that Nazi supply lines throughout the region were being chopped up.

With Nazi troops engaged by the Yugoslavs in many parts of that country, the Germans were said to have increased their Balkan forces to 30 divisions in an attempt to crush the Yugoslavs as well as to be prepared for any Allied invasion thrust.

Nazis Execute Defeatists As Tide of Distrust Swells

By Ernest Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The increasingly difficult position of the National Socialist regime in Germany is indicated in the recent extension of the number of offenses to be considered within the classification of high treason. "Defeatist remarks" have now been placed within the category of crimes for which execution can be imposed, and current advices indicate that such sentences are being carried out on evidence based either upon conversations or private letters.

Details culled from official German records of court actions are necessarily fragmentary. But one indication of the frequency of executions for "undermining fighting morale" is contained in the German News Agency DNB's release of the fact that two such executions recently took place within a space of two days.

Growing Discontent

Other signs of growing discontent among the Germans and of the rejection of cherished Nazi theories can be found in the mounting number of heavy prison sentences imposed for refusals to lodge bomb refugees or to keep away from foreign workers.

Leading Nazi jurists have realized that after 10 years of the Nazi concept of "folkic law" the gap between official and popular ideas on justice has widened instead of closed. Secretary of State Dr. Rothenberger in a recent publication admitted to the existence of a "crisis in the field of justice." He held the German judges responsible who, as he wrote "have not succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Führer and the Party." He recommended pushing the judiciary still further "into the background," although he was not unaware of the danger that by such a move "the present outcry about lawlessness, arbitrariness, legal insecurity, etc." might be raised by still larger circles.

Dr. Otto Georg Thierack, Reichs Minister of Justice, addressing the German Academy of Law, recently admitted the "present contrast between justice and law." He advised his listeners to lean more toward the "sound popular feeling" than toward written law. He conceded, however, that it was extremely difficult to understand sound popular feeling correctly.

New Judicial Decrees

The latest decrees modifying judicial practice stand in obvious contrast to Dr. Thierack's theories. While popular feeling has always sharply differentiated between "criminal intent" and "criminal acts," a new Order for the Adaptation of the Penal Code (Strafrechtsanglei chungsverordnung) has obliterated this difference.

Henceforth, the mere "intention, invitation, or conspiration" to commit murder may be punished by execution. Another innovation is the officially ordered change in the attitude of the defense lawyer toward his client.

In a booklet edited by Dr. Roland Freisler, president of the People's Court, the defense lawyer is advised that his duty to not to prove his client's innocence, but to "reconcile him with the judge's verdict."

The merging of police and judicial powers, as planned by Gestapo Chief Henrich Himmler, apparently will have the effect of separating the German judiciary from its last remnants of legality and completely subordinating it to the dictates of the Nazi Party.

Island Blows Advance Allies Nearer Key Goal of Rabaul

Continued from Page 1

if they try to run for Bougainville.

The paratroop attack on Choiseul came after the advantage gained at the Treasury Islands had been secured. There is no report of any fighting but Japanese on the island are said to be retreating northward.

Occupation of the whole of Choiseul Island, which is 80 miles long and from twenty to eight miles wide, jungly and mountainous and not very suitable for airfield construction, would give the Allies valuable tactical control of Bougainville Straits. Such control would impede the enemy from reinforcing the Buinfaise area from the east.

One of the most significant facts in these two landings is the complete absence of any Japanese air reaction. This is an indication that the recent continuous attacks against Kara Kahili and Ballale airdromes by the Allies have been highly successful. For a week or two now, even interceptions over targets in the Buinfaisi area have been very weak.

In this can be seen one result of the hammering Allied blows at Rabaul. It would have been surprising if, after the Japenese aircraft losses announced in our recent communiqués—almost 900 planes destroyed or damaged in 17 days—the Japanese had opposed us in any strength.

In fact, no military power, not even Germany, could afford such losses in one area over so short a period and still be able seriously to challenge their opponent's advance.

Although progress in the South Pacific area had been inconspicuous in the past few months, it was gradually leading up to the time when we would be in a position to make the enemy's hold in the Solomons difficult and costly.

We have arrived at that stage now and if island hopping is still in fashion, the Japanese will have to begin to take sober thought for their Solomons defenses.

Turkish Neutrality Put to Stiff Test

Continued from Page 1

time Turkey took a positive stand toward the conflict.

Friendly With Russia

The review said: "It is impossible not to note that Turkish neutrality has lost its positive importance not only from the point of view of the Allies and friends of Turkey, but also from the point of view of Turkey herself."

Since it is a cardinal point of Turkish diplomacy to remain friendly with Russia it is certain that such an article appearing in a semiofficial publication will have a profound effect upon Ankara.

At the same time if Turkey is planning any radical change in position vis-à-vis the war it is not known in best-informed circles here.

So far as known Turkish attitude is still identical with that outlined late in August in the Parisian newspaper Tan, which stated that Turkey would not give the Allies armed aid during the war.

Tan—which is described as anti-Axis in outlook—said Turkey had neither grievances nor territorial ambitions and "for these reasons the Allies should not await armed aid from us."

Turkish policy is based on the Adana agreement reached last winter with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Balkan Reconstruction

Although the results of this conference were not disclosed officially, it is reliably reported that Mr. Churchill did not ask for Turkish war aid, but did say that Britain would welcome Turkish assistance in helping to reconstruct the Balkans after the war.

It is understood that Turkey hopes to see established some sort of Balkan Federation after the war which would include Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

Ankara is thought to feel that it can help bring about this agreement more easily if it remains nonbelligerent and avoids taking sides actively against any of the Balkan countries. Meanwhile Turkey is seeking Greek friendship by offering to send shipments of wheat and other food to the starving population.

On the other hand there is recognition in Ankara that the most potent voices at the peace conference will belong to the nations which have actively contributed to the Allied victory, and that neutral countries may find themselves as little more than spectators.

For this reason Turkey is watching Moscow closely, since Russian dissatisfaction with Turkish neutrality might rob Ankara of any possibility to play its hoped-for role in the Balkans after the war.

Moscow's Attitude

In addition Moscow has recently expressed its disapproval of 'so-called regional agreements in eastern Europe, and while this is directed principally against the suggested "Baltic-to-Black Sea bloc," it might very well apply to a Balkan entente also.

In regard to the Turkish military situation observers here point out that while there seems to remain little possibility of a German invasion of Turkey, this doesn't automatically mean that Turkey is in any ideal position to enter hostilities.

It is recognized that German occupation of the Aegean Islands of Greece and Bulgaria would permit the enemy to strike heavy blows both on land and in the air against the Turks, even though Berlin might prefer to avoid extending hostilities.

Tanks From Allies

It seems likely that the enemy would be able to occupy Istanbul, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles almost immediately unless a strong Allied force was already in the vicinity.

In such case there might still be no reason for Turkey's participation in the conflict, at least from Ankara's viewpoint.

At the same time the Turkish Army is reported in Turkish quarters to have been supplied with at least 600 tanks by the Allies, while Anglo-American engineers have constructed 40 airports capable of handling a powerful fleet of warplanes.

Double Catastrophe Hangs Above Heads of Germans

Continued from Page 1

stage of the battle to retrieve their position by counterattacking against the western side of the Russian's Kremenchug salient. They were largely thwarted in any such plan by two factors: One, energetic Russian widening of the salient which is now over 40 miles across, and, two, Russian pressure on the German withdrawal from the depths of the sack. Thus they seem to have lost the chance of a recovery such as the one they achieved under similar circumstances last spring in the bend of the lower Donetz.

But they did hold the mouth of the sack open all week and they certainly already have succeeded in withdrawing much of the force threatened by encirclement. It inevitably will suffer heavily in the retreat and the Germans probably already regret the effort to hold the line of the Dnieper which involved them in this costly and forced retreat.

Cling to Stalin Line

In spite of these two overwhelming dangers which pressed upon them in Russia, the Germans nevertheless clung doggedly to their plan of drawing a defensive line across the Italian Peninsula south of Rome. That line had become extremely powerful this week, so powerful that Allied military quarters recognized it as possibly reflecting a German intention to force a major campaign in Italy for the purpose of unbalancing the basic Anglo-American strategic plan.

The Germans know as well as anyone that the Allies entered on the Italian campaign for a limited strategic purpose. It was to gain air bases from which Allied air power could be projected over Southern Germany.

It never was intended to reach the scope where it would detract from preparations for the cross-Channel operation. The opportunity for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to attempt to upset the Allied plan unquestionably is inherent in this fact. Should he choose to strengthen his front south of Rome to offensive proportions and launch a major counterattack, the Anglo-American chiefs of staff might be forced to choose between withdrawing from Italy or strengthening Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower even at the cost of sacrificing the larger plan. In that event, the Germans could regain the strategic initiative in Western Europe.

Meanwhile in the Pacific, Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific forces plodded along methodically into the next stage of the long climb up the ladder of the Solomons. Having cleared the Central Solomons, consolidated and brought up the air-support line, he moved on into the Northern Solomons with a three-point landing on Bougainville and on two small islands just south of it. His advance followed two weeks of heavy aerial attack on Rabaul which, if even half as successful in destroying Japanese aircraft as our communiqués suggested, must of necessity have prevented any Japanese air support for enemy garrisons in the new battle areas. Clearly, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers operating from New Guinea, smothered Japanese air support from Rabaul and paved the way for this new advance which brings Rabaul itself perceptibly nearer to its end as the key Japanese bastion in the South Pacific.

War Adds to Responsibility Of Military Publications

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Global war has brought a tremendously expanded responsibility to the military journals. Fighters on fronts throughout the world depend upon them for the latest, authoritative instruction and advice on all phases of today's complicated science of battle.

Prepared by experts and colorfully illustrated, the professional journals of this country publish articles intended to keep the warrior abreast of his own field, and also to appraise him of the newest wrinkle and exeriences of those with whom he must collaborate, in his own as well as in allied armies.

Now widely read and studied, the service journals have fine but nonetheless distinctive basic characteristics rather difficult for the layman to comprehend. However, these have real importance nowadays because their dissertations are more and more quoted in newspapers.

A case in point was the recent editorial in the Army and Navy Journal cautioning against any move to relieve Gen. George C. Marshall as Army Chief-of-Staff for assignment to a field command. The editorial became the basis of front page news throughout the world.

The Army and Navy Journal and the similar Army and Navy Register are private newspapers, published for profit through dealing wholly in service news, including even social items and, as one editor put it, "anything we feel to the best interest of the services." Regular civilian news reporters keep the weekly editions well and interestingly filled.

One of the recognized official service journals is the Military Review, published by the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and a highly professional organ. It has the distinction of being a principal source of the republication of foreign military articles, even including those of the German Army.

Also official is the new and extremely popular Air Force. Though also subsidized by the Army and edited by Army men, it carries the safeguard that "opinions expressed by individual contributors do not express the official attitude of the Army Air Forces or the War Department."

The Navy's leading official publication is the Bureau of Naval Personnel Information Bulletin, which likewise carries no advertising and is put out by the Navy with Navy editors.

Many publications often classified as "semi-official" have editorial boards of regular officers, but are maintained by specialized professional associations and have a slightly greater degree of latitude than those supported by the War or Navy Departments.

Such is the Infantry Journal of the U. S. Infantry Association and the United States Naval Institute Proceedings bearing its sponsoring organization's name. Others in this category are the Field Artillery Journal, Coast Artillery Journal, Cavalry Journal, and the Marine Corps Gazette. Some are published monthly, some bi-monthly.

There is a law preventing salary payment to army officers holding professional positions on journals carrying advertising, but there is nothing similar applicable to Navy men, neither does the Army ban prevent Army men from contributing articles.

Thus, there is a group of publications for professional associations edited by retired regulars and reserve officers not on active duty. These accept advertising and this, together with the fact that their editors are nonactive militarily, leaves them in what is known as the group of "authoritative" journals.

These include Army Ordnance, Quartermaster Review, Military Engineer and the Military Surgeon, all entertaining in their respective fields. Two in particular, the Military Engineer and Army Ordnance, have a great many civilian readers.

Capital and Labor Induction Backed

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30 (AP)—The American War Dads adopted a resolution Oct. 28 urging the Government to "induct labor and capital into the service of our country under laws similar to the Selective Service Act," if it "becomes necessary."

The delegates at their first national convention, representing 25,000 fathers of service men and women, asked that capital, enterprise or labor which refuses to produce for the war effort be punished in the same manner as violators of the draft law.

Remmie L. Arnold, Petersburg, Va., was elected President, succeeding Nat Milgram, founder, of Kansas City.

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Prices and Your Purse: Place Turkey Order Early

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 30

If you must have turkey for Thanksgiving, order it early. Though the supply will be about the same as last year, War Food Administration says price uncertainties, manpower, and transportation shortages may hinder getting them to market. Big cities away from turkey surplus areas—Nebraska and the Dakotas—will fare the slimmest.

Best tip—have your turkey some day when everyone else isn't having it, or share with your neighbor the way you do your car.

Dollar Haircuts

One of the reasons the cost of living is going up is haircuts. Government surveys show that the dollar haircut of World War I has again made its appearance in some cities with 75 cents the usual charge, against a prewar 50 cents or less. Haircuts are not subject to price control.

Brown Stamps

Calendar:

Brown stamps (Book 3): C, D, E and F remain valid through Oct. 30. G remains valid through Dec. 4.

Blue-Green Stamps

Blue stamps (Book 2): X, Y, and Z remain valid through Nov. 20.

Green stamps (Book 4): A, B, and C become valid Nov. 1 and will be valid through Dec. 20.

Sugar Stamps

Stamp 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds of sugar, expires Nov. 1; after that use stamp 29 in Book 4 through Jan. 15.

Stamps 15 and 16, good for five pounds of sugar each for use in home canning, expire Oct. 31.

Shoe Stamps

Stamp 1 on the "airplane" sheet in Book 3 becomes valid for one pair of shoes, Nov. 1. Stamp 18 in Book 1 will continue valid.

That Coffee Stamp

Appearance of coffee stamps in Ration Book 4 gave some housewives a start and even started a minor run. OPA explains the stamps were printed before coffee was removed from the ration list. The National Coffee Association has offered to contribute $5,000 to the USO if coffee is rationed again during the war—to express its confidence it won't be.

Honey Not Rationed

Honey will not be rationed along with jellies and jams beginning Oct. 31. Neither will peanut butter. Tomato preserves will be.

OPA Promise

OPA promises not to ration coal by coupons this winter. Though a detailed ration plan has been developed, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles says it would take three months to put it into operation. By that time the winter will be almost over most places.

Cheap Clothing

WPB is looking around for ways of bringing cheap clothing back on the market for low-income families.

One program calls for OPA price adjustment to encourage production of 10,000,000 pairs of boys' overalls.

"If reasonably satisfactory overalls are not available," OPA explained, "boys on farms and in rural areas are forced to resort to the use of substitutes such as corduroy and woolen pants, which are more expensive and sometimes less durable or less useful than overalls."

Major factor in sending the cost of living up last month was the disappearance of cheap clothing from the market, sending customers into higher price brackets.

Want Oleo Colored?

Write to the House Agriculture Committee if you want oleomargarine colored in the factory instead of having to do it in your own kitchen.

Oleo makers, urging repeal of Federal restrictive taxes, explained to the Committee this week that margarine would be naturally yellow except, at the behest of buttermakers, the Federal government makes the margarine people use colorless oils, then taxes them 10 cents a pound if they artificially color their product yellow.

Almost all factory-colored oleo is now shipped abroad.

Beef Outlook

Beef is expected to be shorter in November, but there will be more pork and about the same amount of lamb and veal as at present.

Oleo Points Up

You will have to pay six instead of four points for oleomargarine now because of a glycerine crisis a while back. The fats situation is better now and manufacturers are hoping the War Food Administration will give them the "go" signal on increased production soon.

No-Strike Plea By President In Coal Crisis

Continued from Page 1

which it has always been since the beginning of the coal controversy, namely, shall the wage stabilization policies of the Government be applied and enforced irrespective of the displeasure of any group toward these policies."

President's Letter

The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Chairman Davis of the National War Labor Board follows:

Dear Mr. Davis:

I have your letter of Oct. 28 informing me of the need for action to prevent further interruption of production in the coal mines. I am watching the situation carefully and shall not hesitate to take whatever steps may be necessary to see that the coal is mined.

We are short of coal to meet our war needs. We must have more coal. We can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down of the shipping of supplies to our fighting men.

I am not planning to take decisive action, however, until after the meeting of the policy committee of the miners next Monday. I am loath to believe that the miners, after careful consideration, will reject the proposal which the Board has indicated it would approve and which goes very far toward meeting the demands of the miners.

Sacrifices For Common Good

Certainly in wartime, the miners will not take the position that they will sign no contract other than one dictated by their leaders. We are at war, and all of us must make sacrifices for our common good and common safety.

The Board has indicated that it will approve the Illinois contract with modifications which will give the miners for a 51-hour, portal-to-portal, six-day week $54, which is $8.50 a week more than they are now receiving for 42 hours actual work at their working places in the mines.

It is about $2.50 less per week than they would receive under the Illinois contract as it was submitted. But we must recall that already $1.50 per week has been added to the rates prevailing under the old contract by reason of the adjustments previously allowed by the Board.

In making this proposal it seems to me that the Board has resolved every reasonable doubt with respect to the requirements of the stabilization program in favor of the miners' demands. Some may reasonably question whether the Board has not gone too far.

No Basic-Rate Reduction

There is no basis for the assertion that the Board's proposals involve in any way a reduction in the basic rates that the miners are receiving. On the contrary, the assertion ignores the fact that the present basic rates are for production work at their working places, and make no allowance whatever for travel time as such. Under the Board's proposal, the miners for the first time will receive pay for travel time as such.

As a matter of fact, a 51-hour, portal-to-portal, six-day week does not, conservatively estimated, average more than 46½ hours productive work in the mines. For a 46½ hour six-day week of productive work, which is the equivalent of a 51-hour portal-to-portal week, the miners would get under existing rates $52.25. Miners under the Board's proposal would get $54 for the same work. In addition they would get $1.50 special allowances previously granted. This certainly does not constitute a reduction of basic rates.

Proposed Announcement

In order that there may be no misunderstanding among the miners, the Board should consider the wisdom of an announcement that it has no objection to the insertion of a clause in the contract that in no case shall a miner receive for a day's work less than he would have received for his productive work at the straight time hourly rate under the old contract.

I am confident that when the patriotic American miners realize the substantial increase in benefits the Board's proposal offers them they will not reject the opportunity given to them to secure a contract.

But if I am mistaken and the miners do not accept the Board's proposals, I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined.

Sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Letter From Davis

The letter sent to the President by Davis follows:

Mr. President:

The National War Labor Board regrets to inform you that strikes in the coal mines, which up to now have been localized principally in Alabama, are spreading throughout the nation's coal fields. To date, the officers of the United Mine Workers of America have co-operated with the War Labor Board in a sincere endeavor to end the local stoppages, but without success. As of this writing, a total of approximately 45,000 mine workers are engaged in work stoppages in the coal fields of Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The National War Labor Board in a series of decisions, beginning with one on May 25, 1943, has ruled that the mine workers are not entitled to a general wage increase under the wartime wage stabilization program of the Government.

Illinois Decision

The latest ruling of the Board was on Oct. 26 when the Board, by a majority vote, disapproved the wage provision of a proposed contract for the Illinois District which proposed to pay the miners on a portal-to-portal basis. The majority of the Board found that the wages as proposed in the Illinois contract were in excess of what is permissible under the wage stabilization program.

However, in its decision and opinion in that case, copies of which are attached, the Board made certain suggestions for a modification of the wage provision so that it would conform to the wage stabilization policies. You will note that the decision and opinion of the majority of the Board set forth the reasons for disapproving the proposed Illinois contract.

Briefly, the contract, if adopted, would have resulted in the miners receiving more pay for productive time than is due them under their present contract, whereas the only increased compensation they are entitled to is that compensation for overtime after forty [40] hours which results when travel time is included as time of employment under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Weekly Earnings

The contract proposed for the Illinois area, as modified by the War Labor Board's suggestions to the parties, would result in an increase of at least ten [10] dollars in the average weekly earnings of mine workers resulting from an increase in production time and pay for portal-to-portal in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act. Under the Board's proposal, if the mines are operated on a full six-day week basis, the average miner who works a full week would earn approximately sixty [60] dollars.

When the Board handed down its decision on Oct. 26 it notified the United Mine Workers of America that unless the spreading strikes in the coal fields ceased by today, Oct. 28, and the men returned to work, the Board would report the situation to you.

The issue is the same clear one which it has always been since the beginning of the coal controversy; namely, shall the wage stabilization policies of the Government be applied and enforced irrespective of the displeasure of any group toward these policies.

Yours respectfully,
William H. Davis

Lewis Assailed

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—The New York State Congress of Industrial Organizations yesterday condemned John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, as "totally unfit for any place of leadership in the labor movement" and asserted admission of Mr. Lewis into the American Federation of Labor would be a "grave disservice to all of labor and the whole nation."

The condemnation was contained in a resolution adopted at the fifth annual state convention. It pledged "full support to the just demands of the mine workers" and called upon the Lewis union to live up to its no-strike pledge and to join with the "rest of labor in fighting for revision of the Little Steel formula and a price roll-back."

The Lewis resolution maintained that through Mr. Lewis' "reckless use of the strike weapon," he was "primarily responsible" for enactment of the Smith-Connally Act.

Plotting Weather Maps for Allied Fliers

Uniformed Meteorologists Become Weather Eyes for Strategists

This sketch, by Staff Sergeant Fred Ray, shows the uniformed weathermen, United States Air Forces meteorologists, plotting weather maps. Using these maps, made up from the latest weather data available, the meteorologist makes his forecast. Their number is a military secret.

Weather Utilized in This War By Allies as a Strong Weapon

NEW YORK (AP)—The weather is a weapon in this war, and the Air Forces meteorologists are seeing that the United Nations use it to their best advantage.

It was the meteorologists who fixed the day for the invasion of Sicily; they picked the one day of the Mediterranean summer which had the queer weather front needed for the amphibious invasion.

Meteorologists also have picked the hour when clouds would open for bombers above a German city; They have predicted the exact 10-minute period when planes must turn back from a hazardous flight;

They fly with the fighting planes; they are present in land and sea operations.

Weather Eyes

These men are the weather eyes of the strategists and tacticians. Their number is a military secret, but the total exceeds that of all the weather forecasters in the United States two years ago.

These weathermen have new instruments and new techniques. They use one method of forecasting which was not in practice two years ago. They are making charts that probably will usher in long-range weather forecasting soon after the war.

Before the war, five years was needed to train a weather forecaster. Now it is done in eight months, here at New York University and four other centers in other parts of the country. The flying forecasters start with two years of engineering college mathematics, or are given its equivalent, in which case the training takes longer than eight months.

The five schools are under the Army Air Forces Training Command, under Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, which also operates a nation-wide network of flying and technical schools. The New York teaching is done by the training detachment under Maj. Edward J. Hanson, a lawyer from Charlotte, N. C. After graduation, the meteorologists are under the directorate of weather, whose chief is Col. Don Z. Zimmerman, Washington.

One new method of forecasting enables a lone military weatherman to make a fairly reliable forecast, based only on what he can see and measure at his own station. This technique was developed by Dr. C. G. Rossby, University of Chicago.

Atlas Aids Forecasting

A weather atlas of the whole northern half of the world for the past 40 years is another new forecasting aid. A separate chart is being made for each day of that long period, and the charts printed for distribution to the American military forces.

Each chart is a map of the northern hemisphere, as it would look from directly above the North Pole. The markings on the charts are little entries of winds, air pressures and humidity for small regions, large rain areas, lows, highs, fronts of advancing storm and the varying masses of air. So numerous are the entries that even without any geographical lines, the outlines of the continents and seas are clearly recognizable.

On one of these charts a military forecaster can see at a glance all the weather conditions that affected his station, at any day in the past 40 years. He can find, quickly, a day when the weather structure resembled today's conditions in his locality. That gives him a good idea of what to look for tomorrow and possibly for days ahead.

If a tactician wants a particular type of weather, the forecaster can find all the periods when such weather existed and so learn how and when that weather is likely to recur. Each day is indexed so that it can be found quickly, much as the F. B. I. identifies a fingerprint.

Women Make Entries

Two buildings at New York University are devoted to making the master charts, and similar work is under way at the California Institute of Technology. Women make most of the entries, and many of the girls here are wives of Air Forces weathermen.

Weather experts reckon that 50 years of charts like these will make long-range forecasting possible. The charts for 40 years are expected to be finished in a few months.

The storm that blew up the night of the Sicilian invasion, to the dismay of most of the fighting men in the thousands of invasion craft, was picked in advance. Col. W. O. Senter of the Weather Forces says the High Command wanted a very particular set of weather conditions.

They wanted several days of good weather for preparations on the North African Coast. They got this with off-shore winds, from the south, which left that shore calm while piling the seas on the Sicilian coast.

The invasion night was timed to meet a cold front coming down from Italy, and reversing the wind direction. This front, moreover, was of a picked size, just about wide enough to cover the space between North Africa and Sicily, that is, to pass over the fleet during part of one night.

The cold front was supposed to insure choppy water for the early landing boats—to make them poor targets in case of shore fire—and calm later in the morning. These things it did. The early landings were too choppy, causing loss of men, but in the main the weathermen picked what was wanted.

Double-Cross Germans

Students in the Army Air Forces Training Command study many other examples of weather's influence on military operations.

On April 3, in the El Guettar area of North Africa, American airmen used the weather to double-cross the Germans. There was a layer of clouds over the area. German dive bombers flew in above these clouds and higher above, protecting them, was a flight of Messerschmitts. The German fighters remained above the clouds to pick off expected Allied fighters. But the American fighters stayed below the clouds and, unseen by the Messerschmitts, they shot down 14 Stukas as the latter dived below the clouds.

For the June 30 landing on Rendova Island in the South Pacific, Americans took advantage of a nearly stationary wall of mist and rain clouds, hundreds of miles long, which was swinging on one end as a pivot, like a slow-moving gate. The slow swing was northward for three days. Under its cover the American transports moved in and out.

Two of Japan's heaviest losses this year came from slips in their weather forecasting. One was the Bismarck sea battle in which a Japanese fleet was steaming to reinforce Buna under a storm that nine times out of ten would have afforded complete cover. This one time, the storm did an unusual thing: It made a hairpin turn, back on its own regular course, and left the Japanese fleet wholly exposed.

The other was June 16 when 94 Japanese planes out of 120 were lost attacking Guadalcanal. The enemy squadrons flew all the way to Guadalcanal under a long wall-like cloud cover. Just before the planes reached their objective, a great gap opened in the wall, over and all around Guadalcanal. Actually this forecasting was not bad, but its timing was a couple of hours off.

Butter Allowance For Soldiers Cut

By the Associated Press

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 30

The butter allowance for each soldier has been cut to 1.12 ounces a day, compared to 2 ounces in peacetime, the Army announced yesterday. This includes butter used as a spread and in cooking.

The reduced allotment will conserve the dairy product, in keeping with the Quartermaster Corps' policy of conserving critical materials for war needs.

The Quartermaster Corps has on hand 61,000,000 pounds of butter and an additional 25,000,000 pounds on order.

Eve of Lend-Lease Probe Finds Public Aware of Aid to Allies

Continued from Page 1

gressional Lend-Lease appropriations.

Aware of this, President Roosevelt has made sure that Lend-Lease's house is circumspectly in order for any congressional callers, and has taken pains to publicize the benefits of "reverse Lend-Lease" to the United States.

Australia Furnishing Meat

He told his press conference only yesterday that Australia, for instance, is furnishing American troops stationed there with all the beef and veal they consume, and that this was equal to the sum total of American beef shipments to European areas, exclusive of meats going to troops. At an earlier recent press conference, the President carefully stressed the heavy contributions of Lend-Lease in the rehabilitation of North Africa.

There is reason to believe, now, that there are significant new figures showing surprising and tremendous totals run up by this reciprocal Lend-Lease, or repayment to the United States, in recent months around the globe.

Meanwhile, with the departure of Edward R. Stettinius Jr., the able and popular Lend-Lease Administrator, to the State Department the Administration has placed the organization under another administrator in high favor with Congress, Leo T. Crowley, and simultaneously has ensured continued efficiency by consolidating Lend-Lease, the Office of Economic Warfare and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation into a single centralized agency.

This reorganization is also designed to reassure those who have feared that Lend-Lease and reciprocal transactions might develop into a substitute for private enterprise in foreign trade after the war. This apprehension was occasioned by Lend-Lease activities in North Africa, where representatives sold goods for cash to natives, and in return bought strategic materials for shipment to the United States.

Under Mr. Crowley's over-all direction, there is assurance for Congress that Lend-Lease will not tread on the toes of private enterprise or private traders overseas, when commercial trading is again possible.

Meanwhile Government officials stress that billions of dollars' worth of aid to other nations will continue to flow from American shores, no matter what Government agency may direct the movement, for the simple reason that it is to the nation's own selfish interest that Allies be bolstered in battle, and areas be rehabilitated so they may buy American goods once again.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia spotlighted congressional fears regarding misuse of Lend-Lease when, reporting on his battlefront trip to the Senate this week, he asserted that Britain was giving Lend-Lease-obtained war supplies to Turkey "as very effective propaganda" to gain the good will of the Mohammedan world. He suggested that the United States, rather than even its closest ally, should receive the credit for such gifts.

It is quite possible, officials comment here, that the United States agreed on this aid to Turkey by Britain. It is also stressed that the United States retains title to every tractor, gun and tank supplied to Britain or any other nation under Lend-Lease, and can recall them, or direct their shipment elsewhere, as the need arises. Thus, when the day comes for French rehabilitation, hundreds of American farm tractors, now operating in Britain, may be transferred to France for agricultural assistance there.

British reverse Lend-Lease has included about half the food consumed by American troops in Britain, plus the equivalent of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of shipping space in blankets, barbed wire, locomotives, artillery and a hundred other items, plus the use of British airfields and depots valued at $600,000,000.

Russia's reverse Lend-Lease has been confined to repairs to American ships in Russian ports, so far as materiel is concerned. Russia, however, has been giving rather considerable reciprocal aid to America's armed forces just now by its own not inconsiderable operations along the Dneiper River.

Irrigation Waters Flow in Mexico To Make Garden of 150,000 Acres

REYNOSA, Mexico, Oct. 30 (AP)—One of North America's most ambitious irrigation projects—a multimillion dollar development to turn 150,000 acres of northern Mexico wilderness into a vegetable grower's idea of perfection—began operation yesterday as water poured over the spillway of a dam almost five miles long.

The mighty dam, named Azucar, meaning sugar, and promising sweep profits for Mexican agriculturists, is situated on the San Juan River 75 miles west of Reynosa. Already its great cement half-moon spillway, flanked by miles of earth and rock, has backed up 210,874 acre-feet of water, forcing the evacuation of two villages.

Capacity of the basin is a tremendous 2,100,00 acre-feet—enough water to service three spreading irrigation systems.

One of the systems is the San Pedro, a network of canals which reaches the vicinity of the border town of Roma, Texas, and which will provide water for 17,000 acres of land. Abraham Sanchez, engineer in charge of the dam, said water will be released into the San Pedro system in November and that all the locks of the canal had been tested and found in good order.

West of the dam, 14 miles of railway tracks are being raised to prevent inundation when Azucar's reservoir fills. When the job is complete, two notches in the spillway, which now keep water in the lake at a level low enough to protect the tracks, will be closed.

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FUR SALON—THIRD FLOOR

The Home Forum

Garments of Praise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPHET Habakkuk valorously affirmed his faith in a good God when he declared (3:17, 18), "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."

This ancient seer was so confident of the allness of God that in spite of the evidences of material loss his faith was not shaken, and his joy in the spiritual fact that God was his salvation from all evil was not dimmed. This confidence in God's goodness is possible to all, even in the midst of difficult circumstances. It is the confidence which is based on a true knowledge of God found in the Bible and revealed to this age through Christian Science.

Isaiah, in prophesying the Messiah's coming, promised that the Christ would give "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." This divine promise is fulfilled in the experience of all who awaken to the fact that the Christ, Truth, is ever present, eternal, infinite, and unchanging. The "spirit of heaviness," which sometimes seems to be our own thinking, our fear, anxiety, worry, sorrow, sickness, and sin, is actually but a false belief, claiming that evil is as powerful as good, operating in our experience or in the experience of others.

♦ ♦ ♦

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort." Here is an inspired and Christianly scientific rule by which we can fashion our "garment of praise."

The mental armor with which we are equipped when we acknowledge God as the only power does not give us a superficial optimism. No, the gladness of heart which comes as the result of right thinking, springs from a serene faith which recognizes God as infinite, unchanging Life, Truth, and Love, as divine Mind, as Spirit, Soul, Principle, without an opposite, and man as His image and likeness. Even a glimpse of these glorious facts of true being fills the heart with gratitude. There can be no "spirit of heaviness" in a grateful heart, for gratitude is the acknowledgment of good. Many of us have found that a great change in our mental attitude takes place when we learn to be grateful for the good we already have.

Are we not too often inclined to see the other fellow's faults and failings, instead of his efforts towards good? Sometimes it would seem that we are so busy finding fault with circumstances, people, public officials, and heads of governments that we have little energy left for praising the good that is being accomplished. The Apostle Paul, in his letter to the Corinthians on the subject of charity—love—wrote that it "rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth" (I Corinthians 13:6). Many a sad heart has been lightened of its load when its good efforts have been recognized and appreciated.

♦ ♦ ♦

To see, find, and appropriate the good thoughts which Mrs. Eddy says are "an impervious armor" is the privilege of everyone today, and the joy which comes of right thinking, Christian thinking, is not a matter of temperament or of personal possession. It is a universal gift bestowed on man by his heavenly Father. Spiritual man is endowed with the capacity to think joyfully, constructively, intelligently. This is strongly emphasized in the Dedicatory Sermon by Mrs. Eddy (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love."

Let us examine our attitude toward existence. Is it heavy, ponderous, without humor? Or is it radiant with the light of spiritual understanding, which looks through the mist of evil, knowing its nothingness, and claims the joy that belongs to the sons and daughters of God? Our garments of praise will never wax old so long as we acknowledge God, good, the only cause, the only presence and power, and stand by these spiritual facts in our everyday experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ISABELLA OF PORTUGAL: *A Portrait by Titian*

The Chestnut of Queen Joan

WITHIN SIGHT of our stable, a tall clump of chestnuts stood—trees which we children used to watch with eager eye. Indeed, in every temperate land around the globe, boys and girls must watch chestnut-trees in the same anticipatory way! In summer, pollen from their long catkins drifts like pale, golden smoke on the wind. Afterward, autumn frosts turn their serrated leaves to a clear, bright yellow that shines against the sharp blue sky. These leaves, overlapped, look like crowns of forgotten queens or like the pointed wreaths of poets who were victors at the games when Greece was in her glory!

From beyond Greece, the tree first came into Europe and the name "chestnut" is of ancient lineage. Back through the old French "chastaine," to the lost city of Kastanaia, we can trace it and find its beginning. In the misty, pre-Christian period, Kastanaia was a living, lively place, noted throughout Pontus for the excellence of its chestnuts. Neither the City of Chestnuts, nor the Kingdom of Pontus, shows on any modern map. Today, the Republic of Turkey lies along the Black Sea.

Lesser Asia has given to America a variety of things—words and windmills, coffee and roses, nuts and numerals, among them. By divers routes, throughout the centuries, riches have been traveling from East to West. Cities and civilizations may shrivel at the root, but plants and truths put on traveling-shoes and rise in new places!

♦ ♦ ♦

The big-burred Eastern chestnut, the castanea, abounds all around the Mediterranean, in North Africa, southern France, Spain, and Italy, where a sort of cake, called "castaneccio," is baked from nut flour. Wherever the trees are cultivated, the burrs are apt to bear one big nut. The French have invented some delicious confections, and maybe it was their *marrons glacés* which incited Jefferson to try a graft of the French chestnut on native stock at Monticello in 1773.

The American castanea tree grows to a hundred feet and hangs out a multitude of tantalizing burrs. Their nuts are many and sweet, but small. As children, we could never wait for the burrs to open of themselves; but every autumn, after a cold snap, we'd toss sticks at the laden branches and bring bunches of them down.

How we shouted and hopped on the frosty road!

What fun it was to pound the burrs between two stones, see their seeds tumble out the slits!

With eager teeth, we tore off the stiff, silky skin and bit into the yellowish, sweet flesh. No chestnuts have ever tasted so good, not even the luscious marrons mixed with whipped cream, which were a specialty of Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, during the Christmas season. When we children had eaten as many as we could, we stuffed our pockets with chestnuts and trotted home laughing, leaving the dirt road strewn with ocher leaves, broken branches and emptied burrs. Picking chestnuts was part of the joy of fall, a rough ritual not to be missed!

Whether Jefferson's graft grew or not at Monticello, I don't know. But thirty years later, in 1803 A. D., the big-burred marron was successfully grown in Delaware by Irénée Dupont, who craved this reminder of his homeland, France.

In France, for centuries, sheep have pastured peacefully in the chestnut orchards. Marron trees, like humans, need room for their elbows; and, when they move from the forest into open regions, their branches spread and make an ample shade. The French built themselves houses of chestnut wood and much strong furniture as well, for the chestnut is kin to the oak and its timber is durable and hard. Among early records, we find an ordinance of the year 1580 A. D., by Henri III, King of France and Poland, enjoining "his dear and well-beloved master furniture-makers of the City of Paris" to ply their craft in honest fashion, using only sound woods and workmanship for "bread-hutch or kneading-trough, strong boxes, bureaus, and other commodities."

The housewife was proud of her utensils in those days and her kneading-trough was a principal piece of furniture. It stood on four neat legs with doe's feet. Its sides were beautifully carved. Our ancestors, the Huguenots, brought such furnishings with them when they came to settle in this new country. Into Colonial kitchens they brought some of the ancient grace of France, also its imaginative cookery! We enjoy chestnut stuffing in our Thanksgiving turkey to this day. We enjoy, too, the smell of roasting chestnuts on the pushcarts of our city streets during autumn. The rich, warm odor curls out, brings to memory crooked, climbing streets of Provence or Italy or Spain!

♦ ♦ ♦

In Provence it was that Jean Henri Fabre, the French naturalist, spent many years of his life. He had the clear eyes and undimmed wonder of a child, coupled with a man's mind and patience. To him, the world was a place of color and mystery and miracle. He never grew tired of watching earth's daily doings and of recording all he heard or saw. Trees fascinated him with their silent, lovely growth. From small seed, they became towers and castles of gray and green! He made a list of the oldest known trees everywhere. Some, by their size and wood-rings, he found to be hundreds of years old. The "Chestnut of Totworth" was standing there in England, a tall boundary mark, back in 1215 A. D. when King John signed the Magna Carta!

But far larger and more filled with the glory of age is the tree of Queen Joan, sometimes called "the Chestnut of the Hundred Horses." Indeed, Fabre speaks of it as the largest tree in the world. On the slope of Mt. Etna, in Sicily, its trunk towers, a living fortress whose circumference is over one hundred and sixty feet! Centuries ago, when Aragon was still a kingdom of Spain and not merely a province, Queen Joan heard rumors of Etna. She wanted to see a volcano, so she sailed to Sicily. A sudden storm swirled up over Etna as she was riding down its side. Wind whipped her cape, rain wet her leather gloves. She saw the great chestnut, rode beneath its succoring branches. Her hundred horsemen rode in after her. Its boughs stretched above them all, sheltered them; all for seasons since, it has sheltered goatherds and boys and girls who go to gather chestnuts from "Queen Joan's tree."

LUCY EMBURY

WHAT PAINTER WAS better endowed than Titian to bestow upon a sitter the attributes of elegance and queenliness? The Venetian master loved the society of interesting people. Shrewdly did he observe and brilliantly did he record their fashions and manners. He is sometimes referred to as "the father of modern painting," but he epitomizes the Renaissance as well, the Venetian scene with its splendor and pageantry, its music and fashion, its gaiety and youthfulness. Titian possessed a great relish for life and for learning. Wrote Vasari: "Titian is as agreeable in his conversation and as courteous in his manner as he is excellent in his art."

Titian was modern in having the services of an "agent," Pietro Aretino. Through this business intermediary, Titian acquired a most enviable patronage: popes, princes, kings, and emperors. The portrait of Isabella of Portugal was painted at about the time Titian painted her husband, Charles V, and their son, Philip II. Fame and fortune came to him, but success did not blunt his superlative capacity.

This portrait of Isabella must have been most satisfactory to her family and subjects. Titian could represent a fine lady with due grace, dignity, and splendor. Certainly, her dressmaker and her lapidary must have been highly pleased, too, as well as her lacemakers, weavers, and embroiderers. The omnivorous eye of the artist saw and the masterly hand painted all. It was done with bravura, with luster and éclat.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A vestidura de louvor

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

O PROFETA Habacuc afirmava valorosamente sua fé num Deus bom quando declarou (3:17, 18): "Porque ainda que a figueira não floresça, nem haja fruto na vide; o produto da oliveira minta, e os campos não produzam mantimento; as ovelhas da malhada sejam arrebatadas, e nos currais não haja vacas: todavia eu me alegrarei no Senhor: gozar-me-ei no Deus da minha salvação."

Este vidente de antanho confiava tanto na totalidade de Deus que a despeito da evidência de perda material sua fé não ficara abalada, e sua alegria no fato espiritual de que Deus era a sua salvação de todo mal não se velara. Esta confiança na bondade de Deus pode ser alcançada por todos, mesmo no meio de circunstâncias difíceis. É a confiança que se baseia no verdadeiro conhecimento de Deus, conhecimento êste que se encontra na Bíblia e foi revelado a esta época pela Ciência Cristã.

Isaías, ao profetizar a vinda do Messias, prometeu que o Cristo daria a "vestidura de louvor por espírito angustiado". Esta divina promessa cumpre-se na experiência de todos os que despertam para o fato de que Cristo, Verdade, está sempre presente, é eterno, infinito, e imutável. O "espírito angustiado", que às vezes parece ser nosso próprio pensamento, nosso mêdo, anciedade, tormento, tristeza, doença, e pecado, é na realidade apenas uma falsa crença a pretender que o mal seja tão poderoso como o bem, e que pode operar em nossa experiência ou na experiência de outros.

♦ ♦ ♦

Na página 210 do livro *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelânea) Mary Baker Eddy escreve: "Não existe porta pela qual o mal possa entrar, nem espaço que o mal possa preencher numa mente cheia de bondade. Os bons pensamentos são uma armadura impenetrável; revestidos com ela, estaireis completamente protegidos contra os ataques do êrro de qualquer sorte." Aquí temos uma regra inspirada e cristâmente científica para talharmos nossa "vestidura de louvor."

A armadura mental com que estamos equipados quando reconhecemos a Deus como o único poder não nos dá um otimismo superficial. Não, a felicidade de coração que nos vem como resultado do pensar correto, brota de fé serena que reconhece Deus como infinito, Vida imutável, Verdade, e Amor, como Mente divina, como Espírito, Alma, Princípio, sem nada que se lhe oponha, e o homem como Sua imagem e semelhança. Um vislumbre que seja dêstes fatos gloriósos do verdadeiro ser encha de reconhecimento o coração. Não pode haver "espírito angustiado" num coração grato, porquanto a gratidão é o reconhecimento do bem. Dentre nós muitos descobriram que uma grande mudança se opera na nossa atitude mental quando aprendemos a ser gratos pelo bem que já possuímos.

Porventura não estamos, com demasiada frequência, propensos a reparar nas faltas e desacêrtos do nosso próximo, em vez de ver os seus esforços para o bem? Às vezes quer parecer que estamos tão empenhados em descobrir culpas nas circunstâncias, nas pessoas, em funcionários públicos, e chefes de govêrno que pouca energia nos sobra para louvar o bem que está sendo realizado. O Apóstolo Paulo, na sua carta aos Corintios, ao ventilar o tema da caridade— amor—escreveu que "a caridade . . . não se regosija com a injustiça, mas regosija-se com a verdade" (I Corintios 13:6). Muito coração triste tem sido aliviado do seu fardo quando seus bons esforços foram reconhecidos e apreciados.

♦ ♦ ♦

É hoje privilégio de cada um de nós, ver, achar e apropriar os bons pensamentos que Mrs. Eddy diz serem "armadura impenetrável", pois a alegria que vem com o pensar correto, o pensar Cristão, não é uma questão de temperamento ou de dom pessoal, É uma dádiva universal concedida ao homem pelo seu Pai celestial. O homem espiritual está dotado da capacidade de pensar com alegria, construtivamente, inteligentemente. Mrs. Eddy deu grande ênfase a êste ponto no seu Sermão Dedicatório em *Pulpit and Press* (Púlpito e Imprensa), pg. 3: "Sabe, então, que possues poder soberano para pensar e agir corretamente, e que nada te pode despossar desta herança e trespassar no Amor."

Examinemos, pois, nossa atitude para com a existência. É ela pesada, cheia de dificuldades, sem humor? Ou é ela radiante de compreensão espiritual, que vê através da neblina do mal e discerne a sua nulidade, reivindicando a alegria que pertence aos filhos e filhas de Deus? As nossas vestes de louvor nunca ficarão surradas pelo uso se reconhecermos Deus, o bem, como a causa única, a única presença e poder, e nos apegarmos a êstes fatos espirituais na nossa experiência de cada dia.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Remnants of a Lost Atlantis?

GEOGRAPHICALLY the Azores are Atlantic islands, two thousand miles from the United States, in the latitude of Philadelphia. . . .

Speculation has ever been rife concerning the origin of all the Atlantic islands, which include the Azores, Madeiras, Canaries, Cape de Verdes, and many smaller isolated peaks. By some they are supposed to form part of a range of sub-marine mountains encircling the globe from north to south; others think them the product of volcanic agencies; while yet others regard them as remnants of the ancient Atlantis of Plato. This latter view is not uninteresting to the scholar. The great Greek philosopher described Atlantis as "situated in front of the straits which you call the columns of Hercules" and "larger than Libya and Asia put together"; "but afterwards there occurred earthquakes and floods, and in a single day and night of rain this island of Atlantis disappeared, and was sunk in the sea." The writings of the ancients abound in references to an unknown and almost mythical country,

"Beyond the sunset and the baths of all the western stars";

whither Ulysses sailed in search of his Happy Isles, and where lay the Garden of Hesperides with its golden fruit. Much of the language in the descriptions of this semi-fairyland is applicable to these islands now, and numerous scientific discoveries of late point conclusively to the former existence of a vast continent midway in the wilderness of waters between Africa and America.

Coming down to more recent times, the early history of the Azores, as islands, is still wrapped in obscurity, even the date of their discovery not being satisfactorily determined. It is highly probable, however, that they were known to the early Phoenicians, those intrepid "toilers of the sea" who visited in their day nearly every section of the then known world. At Flores, Phoenician coins have frequently been exhumed from the ground. The Arabs and Normans also appear to have visited the group and left traces of their presence. But the earliest definite reference to the islands is in a Spanish map dated 1346, now in the Royal Library at Paris, and on which Corvo appears. A map of 1384 has San Jorge upon it, and the celebrated map of Andrea Bianco in the library of St. Mark at Venice, dated 1436, displays all the Azores. How the geographers knew of the islands is a mystery unsolved, and it is believed by many that the Azores were inserted some years subsequent to the first construction of the maps.

Whatever these traces of early knowledge may indicate, the islands were not made generally known to the modern world until sometime in the fourteenth century. If they had been previously discovered they were now rediscovered. . . .

The happy faculty of the Portuguese in bestowing appropriate names is apparent in the nomenclature of the islands. They derive their collective name, Ilhas dos Açores, or Isles of Hawks, from the abundance throughout the group of a species of bird which the early explorers thought a hawk, but which is really the *Buteo vulgaris*, a buzzard. The names of the separate islands are no less distinctive. . . . Flores is the "isle of flowers"; crows, found only on Corvo, give a name to that island; Fayal abounds in a species of beech tree called the *faya*, and hence its name; Pico is "the peak," as it towers seven thousand feet above its neighbors; Gracioza means "the beautiful"; and Terceira was "the third" in order of discovery.—From "Among the Azores," by LYMAN H. WEEKS. (1883.)

Windy Evening

Though there are times for staying in
This evening is not one
When the wind's pack pursues a swift
And copper-pelted sun

Across a hundred golden fields,
Up golden hills and down,
To lose it in a thicket of
Gold clouds halfway to town.

Though there are times for staying in
With every door shut fast
This evening is not one of those
When baying winds rush past

Upon the wide and shifting trail
Of what they'll never free
In spite of all their eagerness,
Their hound-dog minstrelsy.

ELIZABETH-EULEN LONG

A World Quite Different From That of Malaga

I WENT BACK to England and Scotland the next two or three summers and came to know more interesting people. The great English actor, Sir Henry Irving—whose lectures on *The Theatre Such As It Is* and *The Art of Acting* I had translated—asked me to dine with him and a group of other friends. I was quaking with excitement when he seated me beside him. I had not expected him to be so small and fragile looking, but it was marvelous to watch his face light up when he talked of the theatre. As on the stage, he seemed to grow taller and more strong. I still keep a letter he wrote to me in which he thanked me for the translation of the lectures "which," he said, "are I am sure much more interesting in their Spanish dress than in the original." This meeting with Irving awakened me to a new concept of the theatre. Until then I had considered it chiefly as a source of amusement. From then on I began to look upon it as a great art.

This impression became stronger when, some time after, I met the famous English actress, Ellen Terry, who was playing Shakespeare in London and would receive me in her little *camerino* after the show. She was still beautiful then. Her eyes would dance with fun when she spoke of her age.

"Years are nothing," she said, "if your life is interesting enough to make you forget them." When she talked of the difficulties of her profession she always added, "All the same, it is the finest in the world. I would not be anything but an actress if I were to begin life over again."

Through mutual friends I came to know Anna Pavlova that same year. First, I saw her dance in one of the large London theatres, and was fascinated. . . .

Pavlova was anxious to know something about authentic Spanish dancing and asked me to her house, somewhere near St. John's Wood, to talk it over with her. I showed her my castanets and played them for her.

Some mornings I would go down to see her give a dancing lesson to her class of some twelve or fifteen girls between eight and twelve years old. The children adored her and brought bouquets to her every day.

Pavlova would stand facing her students in the long mirrored studio and teach them different steps, trying to communicate some of her own inspiration to the girls. A few would respond and, when this happened, she would turn her lovely head and dark eyes toward me and smile. She looked very tiny herself in her white tunic and slippered feet.

This world was so different from the Malaga one that I sometimes felt as though I were not myself but someone else. When I went home that year I made up my mind that I would not go on living as I had done. I must be allowed to choose my own way and to find the means of expression I felt I needed. —From "I Must Have Liberty," by ISABEL DE PALENCIA. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Autumn Palette

This is the season of vermilion glow,
When sumac's autumn foliage leans low.
Now, tendrils thread
Their cobweb way
In fan array
Of brilliant red;
And all around
Upon the ground,
Pine needles spread;
And camouflage of pheasant plumage blends,
Where this Virginia creeper trail extends.

ANNA BENFER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1943

Germans Leave Path of Desolation as They Are Driven From Ukraine

Pacific Tour: Battle Clouds But No Storm

Reporter seeking action finds South Sea 'safe' to travel—half a jump beyond enemy.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States naval forces in the Pacific

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, Delayed.—Looking for an action story is no guarantee you will find it, at least in this war zone. There was a time when almost any task force would produce a fight, and every flight an air battle. Now that things have quieted down momentarily a journey through the war zone may well be just another "dry run." You may get disconcertingly close, but not quite close enough to write an eyewitness battle story.

Setting out aboard a loaded troop transport from this base recently seemed to offer some type of action, but it turned out to be the beginning of a long chain of "close ones." Though we passed through waters known to be infested with enemy submarines, the trip to an advanced base might have been just another pleasure cruise.

First night ashore we slept soundly, only to be informed next morning that during the night enemy planes had bombed the lower end of the island a few miles away, inflicting minor damage. A slightly heavier attack next night brought a 500-pound bomb down within a few hundred yards of our tent, but it embedded itself in the road and didn't explode. A bomb disposal team took it out a week later.

A major naval battle was in the offing when a short time later we boarded a warship in a task force heading out into seas where there had been sharp action recently. For 25 days the warships searched an area covering some 10,000 miles without sighting the enemy. Press reports were coming in telling of a 10-day running sea battle, but they later proved to be speculation.

Depth Charges Ready

Passing through areas where submarines had been sighted, the sound contacts were numerous and several times destroyers were sent out by the task force commander to drop depth charges. One submarine was picked up by a plane, within easy torpedo range, but no attacks were made.

Transferring later in a swinging breeches buoy from the warship to a tanker in the middle of a South Pacific Sea we left the task force to return to port.

That night a main steam line blew out, leaving the tanker wallowing dead in the water for four hours under a full moon. With a load of fuel oil and deck load of aviation gasoline drums the unescorted tanker offered what might have been considered a rich prize to a preying submarine. But apparently the enemy was hunting in different waters, for shortly afterward reports came in that a cruiser in another task force had been sunk by enemy action.

Returning to port and boarding another transport bound for Guadalcanal promised action inasmuch as a previous convoy had been heavily attacked on the same route and had shot down half a dozen enemy planes. Passing through so-called "Torpedo Junction" however, didn't even bring a submarine contact, though a patrol of the close interisland waters is maintained by Japanese underwater craft.

At one time during the passage an enemy air force was reported approaching, and for an hour all hands stood at general quarters with guns manned, scanning clouds for the first dive bomber. They didn't come.

On Guadalcanal it was much the same story. We sat for several nights in a row in bomb shelters, listening to antiaircraft fire and falling bombs, but none came close enough to say we were really bombed.

Zero Planes Overhead

On one occasion we boarded a bomber and in full afternoon sunlight surveyed Japanese Solomons island bases. Skimming close to the water within sight of enemy bases on New Georgia, Kolombangara, and Santa Isabel Islands, it was often possible to see Zero planes in the sky far above us.

Heading south from Guadalcanal sometime afterward aboard another warship brought us close to action again. Three times we were called to General Quarters in the space of two hours and on one occasion the Captain made an unprecedented announcement over the loud-speaker system, warning the crew that submarine or air attack was expected momentarily. A few hours out of port the attack came, but is was made on the anchorage we had just left behind us.

One might begin to suspect that the South Pacific is a safe place to travel through, especially after later making a 2,000-mile trip in an unescorted freighter.

But such is not the case. We have talked with survivors of too many sunken ships, the pilots of too many burned-out planes, to reach any such conclusion. This was merely a tour which slipped around the edges.

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The First Front: Soviet Armies Driving Past the Dnieper, Highlight a Vast Operation From Baltic to Black Sea.

Von Mannstein Scorches Earth During Retreat

Industrial facilities fall to dynamite of invaders; Allies face threat on any new front.

By Henry J. Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the spectacular military events which have seen the Russian armies clear the Germans out of a third of the Dnieper bend area in a week, lies the appalling price that the Germans are exacting for their expulsion. Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein and his men are operating in one of the world's richest mining and industrial districts in the Southerin Ukraine. They will leave behind them nothing but scorched earth.

They have already dynamited most of the installations in the coal and iron area of Krivoi Rog, 80 miles southwest of the Dnieper: the same fate has befallen the iron, nitre and aluminum center of Dniepropetrovsk and the Zaporozhe hydro-electric base supplying electric current for all the Southern UKraine. Russian forces are close upon the manganese mines of Nikopol, where no doubt the same scorched-earch procedure will be followed.

The German purpose in blotting out all means of industrial subsistence for the immediate future in the areas yielded appears to aim at more than immediate military considerations.

Conversion to Desert

There is visible a definite intertion to convert into desert all that thriving Ukraine territory with its 40,000,000 population that, until the last few years, has been the economic basis of Russia's power. Mines at Krivoi Rog that were turning out 16,000,000 tons a year of high grade iron ore; steel mills and factories at Dniepropetrovsk that number 58, or did so before Joseph Stalin brought about the removal of some of them across the Urals, and other busy centers that were producing 9,000,000 tons of pig iron a year and 8,500,000 tons of steel will, by the German program, be turned to wreckage and depressed regions for some time to come, no matter how victorious may be the Russian arms.

It is true that the Russians themselves had already operated a partial scorched-earch method in their own territory, as they retreated before the advancing Germans in 1941, just as they had done before Napoleon 131 years ago, and as the Chinese have been doing earlier in their present war with Japan. But the methodical program of devastation that the Germans are putting through, not only in Russia but also in Naples and the reconquered sections of Italy—apparently with porcelain nondetectable mines—introduces a new element in modern warfare.

Unforeseen Challenge

For a nation that has conquered the bulk of the European continent to give out that its conquests will be given up only at the price of complete desolation throws at the Allies a challenge in the shape of human misery that could scarcely have come within their military calculations.

One purpose of the threat no doubt is to deter the Allies in their plans for a western front. Anywhere that a new front might be opened in North France and the Low Countries would expose to this savage treatment old-established cities such as Utrecht, Rotterdam, Brussels, Amiens, Rouen, and Paris. Presumably the Germans count upon pressure from the French and other nations concerned to preserve them from such a fate.

Whether the Allies can threaten the imposition of some retribution upon the Germans, after the war that will modify their destructive progress, or whether the problem will solve itself by an earlier end to the war than appears probable at the end, remains to be seen. Whatever happens, the plight that the Russian people are likely to be in at the close of this campaign is something that must closely concern all their allies.

U. S. Urged to Feed European Children

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—A plea to all Americans to realize their personal responsibility to the European peoples, particularly the children, who face one of the grimmest winters of starvation and hardship in history, and to urge that official action be taken to bring about feeding of European children was made by Miss Anne Morgan in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor today.

Miss Morgan, who has been foremost in French war relief since 1914, was the first American woman to be named Commander of the Legion of Honor of France in recognition of her World War I relief activities.

Stressing that she was speaking as an individual and not as an official of any organization, Miss Morgan discussed in particular the problems of France, with which she long has been familiar, although she said the same need was prevalent in most of Western Europe.

Speed Termed Vital

"The question is speed," Miss Morgan said. "This winter will be perfectly appalling for everybody in France. We know that undernourishment is terrible. It is not only today's problem; its danger also comes after the war when children will be deficient in many ways because of this lack. The effect will be cumulative.

"I cannot feel that it is entirely a question of humanity to extend aid to France. It is just as much a necessity for this country. We must have France's friendship after the war. What kind of Europe are we going to have if we do not save some of their children?"

Miss Morgan said she thought that the relief plan outlined by Howard Kershner, of the American Friends Service Committee, could be undertaken successfully without aiding the Germans. Under this plan, children of France and other occupied countries would be fed on a restricted scale. Swedish ships would be used to carry supplies, and food could be taken from South America, many of the countries in that Continent having reported surpluses. The program would be operated by Swiss and Swedish personnel of the International Red Cross.

U. S. Attitude

"Feeding would stiffen resistance to Nazis and aid Allied psychological warfare," she held. "Today it is not a question of the English blockade, but a question of the American attitude. Before we got into the war, it was felt by some persons that Churchill wanted the blockade, and that, necessarily, had to be given the greatest consideration. We couldn't do anything unless Churchill approved.

"Now that we are in the war, cannot we now ask him to accept our ideas? I think that if the American people were sufficiently aroused and would express themselves in this manner, this could happen."

The blockade is not hurting the Germans as far as food is concerned, Miss Morgan said, emphasizing, rather, that it was keeping milk and other necessary food from children and the people of oppressed Allies of the United States. If nothing is done to help these people, harm will be done to the cause of American friendship, and when conquered territories are invaded, American failure to act will have its effect on the morale of those peoples, she warned.

"Food is a weapon of war and has enormous power in regard to peace on a world basis," she added.

French Harvest

Miss Morgan saw as inevitable that the French harvest this year was worse than that of last year because most all of the best of France's physically strong men have been taken by the Germans. In addition, she stressed, France no longer is receiving any imports.

Miss Morgan recalled that reports the first of this year were that France's food situation was not so bad as that of other European countries and that food conditions were spotty—that is, not too poor in some fertile agricultural sections, while extreme want was the rule in others. In the meantime, she declared, conditions have immeasurably worsened, and all parts of the country now are suffering tragically.

"In those sections which were bad before," the situation is now infinitely worse, and those that were good and supplied others in the past are unable to do that, and, if they could, the lack of transportation would make it almost impossible," she said.

Miss Morgan cited reports showing that owing to bad climatic conditions in 1941 and 1942, the French harvest was poor and that instead of producing 150,000,000 hundredweights of potatoes, for example, the harvest was only 80,000,000. Lack of farm labor and chemicals for use against parasites and the impossibility of getting selected seed potatoes have made the problem even worse this year. Nearly all vegetables and fruits in France have been confiscated by the Germans.

Other 1942 food figures, the downward tendencies of which, she said, would be accentuated this year, were: wheat, 33 per cent lower than in 1938; sugar beets, 38 per cent below average annual production, and sheep, 20 per cent. Hogs have practically disappeared from the market.

'This Is the Army' Film Pays Million to Relief

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 30

Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., announced yesterday that a check for $1,000,000—the first installment of the proceeds from the film "This Is the Army"—had been turned over to Army Emergency Relief, and predicted that by Jan. 1 the film will have netted $5,000,000 for the Fund.

Warner Bros. deducts only production and distribution costs from the total returns.

As a stage show, "This Is the Army" earned $2,000,000 for the fund.

War-Relief Worker

Miss Anne Morgan

French war-relief worker in World War I urges United States to feed starving children of war-torn Europe.

Merits of Wired Broadcasts Stir Controversy in Britain

By H. G. Kennard

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Realizing that with the end of the war there will be a tremendous demand for new radio receivers, quite a controversy has arisen regarding the possibility of the compulsory introduction of wired broadcasting. Probably one of the greatest, certainly one of the ablest, advocates of this is Capt. P. P. Eckersley, for many years Chief Engineer to the B. B. C. and a pioneer of broadcasting in Britain.

When Captain Eckersley left the B. B. C. and became a consulting engineer about 15 years ago, he began to work on wired broadcasting and evolved a very practical and efficient system which had already been taken into use in some places outside London when the present war put a stopper on any further spread of it. Sir Robert Watson-Watt, a pioneer of radio-location, developed the advantages of what he called "canalization" as opposed to "haphazard" broadcasting in a discussion at the Radio Industries Club recently.

Four Radio Freedoms

In an address by him at the last meeting of the British Association, Sir Robert demanded four freedoms for broadcast listeners; freedom from interference; from distortion; of choice; and from distraction. He suggested that every listener should have six channels available—for good music, for news and talks and for educational matter. The transmission by wire would largely eliminate various forms of electrical interference. He, and other writers to the Radio press, have no objection to the wired system but ask for radio sets which will work both ways. Captain Eckersley has long contended that the desire to reach out to great distances is evanescent and that the average listener will generally be found to be using the British transmissions.

A point which has only been touched on is that of the future of the short waves. Some of us remember the good quality of the music which accompanied the early television transmissions. There was a hopeful demand by the owners of short-wave sets, not a great number in those days, for the transmission of musical programs on a short wave-length. The quality of these was so fine, not being tied down to a 9-kilocycle separation. But the B. B. C. did not then see its way to provide this.

Trade Is Apprehensive

The trade, naturally, is afraid of a system which may demand from it a simple and cheap form of receiving set with no incentive to get better and better in selectivity, sensitivity and quality. The provision of short-wave sets received a great fillip when listeners found that they could listen to the broadcasts from WRUL and hear a new point of view from the United States. But this was almost entirely due to the war, before the United States came into it.

What all those stress who enter into the discussion of this subject is that soon, we hope, will come the opportunity to start a new era in broadcasting and to plan for it before it is suddenly upon us. Although it may be true that most people will generally listen to their own British programs, there must be a great number who would miss the ability to tune into Paris, Berlin, Hilversum, Brussels, Rome, Switzerland, to mention only a few that one listened to with appreciation before the war, and sometimes even since.

Winter Begins

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (AP)—The first sign of Russia's long winter has fallen in Moscow.

Although snow traditionally has brought the people of Old Russia closer together, it is a sign nowadays of more sacrifices and more suffering for a nation as totally at war as this one is.

It means more work and battle against the German invader, but Moscow and the rest of the country are once more ready for the ordeal.

Food distribution has improved, and this third winter of war may be the best yet. At least a dozen public restaurants are open in Moscow this year. Stores generally seem to have more food.

Although the Russians may fare better this winter than the last, they are still making heavy sacrifices.

Vegetables you might complain about eating would be most surely welcomed here not only by the housewife but by the whole family.

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

Arming High School Youngsters Against the Drug Traffic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Harm that marijuana—a new name for an ancient drug—is doing among young people is being combatted in Ohio in an active way. The state is bringing the facts about this notorious narcotic, with its record of crime and insanity, directly to school boys and girls, and so putting them on guard.

Many high school students have perhaps run across the term "Hasheesh" in the Arabian Nights or other Eastern lore, and sensed that it meant a drug familiar to Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, and India. But no American youngster is likely to suspect that the same narcotic may perhaps be lurking in the school neighborhood in the guise of a fancy new cigarette.

As sale is outlawed under Federal legislation of six years ago, the traffic is bootleg. It is a sneaky underground business in which the sellers sometimes persuade unsuspecting high school boys and girls to peddle the drug among their friends.

Unlike the better known drugs against which the public is well advised, marijuana makes its appeal especially to persons under 30 years of age. In some centers it has found a broad circulation among school children.

Direct to School Children

Ohio is one of the few states to send out a specialist to give the facts about marijuana to the school children direct. This is part of the work of the new post of Supervisor of Health and Narcotics which Ohio set up five years ago. The school authorities made the experiment at the instance of Governor John W. Bricker, who felt there was great need for information among the school children. The task was given a veteran educator, Howard E. Hamlin. Since then, Mr. Hamlin has been traveling out to the schools, meeting the children in their assemblies and talking to them about health, alcohol, and narcotics.

Marijuana is an upper grade subject. Mr. Hamlin does not mention it below the seventh grade, unless a question is asked.

Ohio has thus pioneered to a substantial degree, as only a few other states have ventured with the plan of taking alcohol and narcotic education to the schools through experts.

The principal use of marijuana is in cigarettes, which are called by 20-odd names, such as reefers, muggles, mú, sticks, hot sticks, turkeys, mary-warners, mary-janes, giggles, gigglesticks, etc., Mr. Hamlin wants the children to know.

Important Warning

A familiar trick is for the illicit sellers, men and women, to hang around places where young people go, near schools, such as sandwich shops and candy shops.

It is a major mistake to try one of these cigarettes to satisfy one's curiosity, Mr. Hamlin warns. A number of students are taking the risk without sensing the kind of fire they are playing with. "They should know the treachery of marijuana—that it is dangerous to use even for the first time.

"Don't ever accept a cigarette from a stranger!

"Marijuana is a serious source of crime," Mr. Hamlin adds. This is the basis of the great concern the Federal government has in its efforts against the illegal traffic.

"In the last stage of the use of marijuana, the user may become very dangerous," he continued. "Depending on the character of the individual, in the final stage of marijuana's effects the habitual user may commit suicide, murder, robbery, etc.,—or he may be quite harmless. It is this unpredictable quality of marijuana that makes it so treacherous and dangerous. Insanity often follows its continued use.

"Marijuana is also used as snuff, for chewing, and as liquid extract. In one high school in Ohio were found cigarettes that were not only made from marijuana material but also soaked in the extract to make them more pungent. Such cigarettes are called 'gold-leafed specials.'

"Symptoms of the early use of marijuana include muscular twitchings of the body, a dreamy look of the eyes, uncontrollable fits of laughter, giggles or shrieking, a feeling of floating, etc. In the latter stages, which are reached by extended use of the narcotic, its users tend to become resentful and often violent.

"Co-operation of pupils with the Federal government in running down the vicious selling of the drug is very important," Mr. Hamlin said. "If a high school student, when approached by any one selling marijuana cigarettes or material, will so report to the police officers or the county sheriff, he will be doing a public service in helping to eradicate this evil."

F. W. C.

A series of articles on alcohol education in the schools will be published on the four Saturdays in November.

Through the Editor's Window

Intolerance Among Children

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence K. Frank, in the recent Nursery Education conference held in Boston, stated that little children start out in life without strong prejudices and without discriminations of race or color or religion. "The problem before us is not so much one of teaching tolerance," he said, "as of preventing the growth of an intolerance which, with the youngest child, is not there in the first place."

Are we honest in a desire to eradicate from our lives these "discriminations of race or color or religion"? Our children get them at home, more often than at school. A word dropped here and there, a subtle hardening of parental attitude quickly sensed by the child as disapproval: and one more friendly youngster has loyally begun to take on one of the prejudices of his parents. The heritage is as direct as that.

We need to be alert to this subtle influence within the home. And the difficulty is that we frequently don't know these accepted attitudes of ours are discriminations of race, color, or creed. Children have had little experience in the need for compassion. They quickly carry through an adopted prejudice in a ruthless way. In Boston it is between children that the shocking jeering and harassing of Jews by Gentiles is reported to have taken place. Children are not held back by traditional restraints of social behavior. Many a foreign-born child has cried in secret because of the way some American child has treated him in an American school yard—but the prejudice was not originally there. Happily it can also be said that nowhere else in the world have so many races and peoples lived together in amity as in the United States.

Of course when intolerance has spread—as evidently in some American cities as part of a Fascist way of thinking—"remedial" work has to be done. The home and the school, working together, must take over. Clubs, Scouts, the Church and every other organization working with young people must impregnate their programs with a spirit of tolerance, fair play, and democratic activity.

It is important that a child be taught to translate his attitude into action. He cannot deal with mere theory, however admirable. Parents, teachers, and club workers need to prevent intolerance not only by guarding their own thinking and actions, but also by seeing that the child has ample opportunity to put into action a tolerance and a sense of fair play which establishes the stand taken. And let it be remembered that discrimination to members of the family within the home sows seeds of discrimination outside. The child who lives and practices democracy in the home along with his family, can the better be taught to appreciate the rightness of practicing democracy among his fellows.

These are challenging days, at home and at school. Wouldn't we be rather foolish, if not thoroughly shortsighted and even in grave danger, if we allowed ourselves to be so busy with "war work" that we let discrimination and intolerance take root in the very persons on whose young shoulders will rest a major responsibility for building the postwar world? There is no time to delay. The time to tackle all signs of intolerance and discrimination—familiar weapons of Nazism—is now.

Laura Jacobus

Miss E-tu Zen of Peiping, China, is, happily, one of many Chinese students studying in American colleges. These students, chosen for their high qualities, seek to understand American ways and to help Americans understand China. They are a promise of China's continued friendship and a priceless means of individual contact with her great people. Miss Zen, a Vassar student, is seen here while serving during the summer in the public library, Montclair, N. J.

Student, Ambassador, and Guest

By Dorothy Waugh

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you had passed through the busy catalog department of the Montclair Library this summer you might have been surprised to see a lithe young Chinese girl, dressed in daintily-flowered or clear pale colored dress, cut in Chinese fashion with neatly braid-wound edges, narrow standing collar, and simple lines dropping gracefully from shoulder to hem.

Then you would have seen a delicate reflective face with clear dark sparkling eyes, and perhaps you would have heard a soft bubbling laugh or a well-modulated voice employing a rich discriminating vocabulary, quite without foreign accent.

Miss E-tu Zen of Peiping, China, is one of many foreign students who are in the United States partly to study but largely to gain an understanding of our ways and to help us to understand more fully the ways of their peoples.

Carefully Chosen

These students are chosen for their high qualities: intelligence, adaptability, sociability, idealism, vision. Through them and our mutual contacts with them we have one of our strongest channels for developing international relations.

Miss Zen herself is evidence of the depth and lasting quality of the relationships which spring from such contacts. She wanted to come to this country to study largely because her mother had graduated, a generation ago, from Vassar (where she herself is now studying), and because her father had at the same time attended Columbia and Cornell. That Miss Zen wanted to follow in her parents' footsteps, and that they wanted her to, speaks of the fruitfulness of the earlier contacts.

Miss Zen's father, H. C. Zen, who majored in natural science in his undergraduate days in the United States, has been for some years director of the China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture, and in that capacity administers the Boxer Redemption Fund which awards scholarships to Chinese students wishing to do special research in foreign lands. International accord, and means by which it may be gained and maintained, have long been his closest interest.

Mrs. Sophia Chen Zen, Miss E-tu Zen's mother, is equally alive toward the peace-promoting ideals which depend upon patient fostering of international accord. Books of hers, on Chinese culture and on the status and hopes of Chinese women, have been published in English in China. In four different years she has been sent to this continent as a delegate from her country to the Conference of Pacific Relations.

Broad Interests

This broadness of interest and of ideals shows its reflection in the character and the purpose of the daughter, who seems obviously to be the child of an internationally-minded, internationally tolerant couple. Miss Zen has not only the depth and quiet grace which seems to us to be among the fluent characteristics of cultured Chinese women. She has also the frank, unfettered approach to problems and people, the practicality, and the eagerness for action which we sometimes consider typically American.

As further evidence of the international consciousness, Miss Zen is majoring at Vassar in Modern European History, and hopes, after completing her four years there, to go on to some eastern university—perhaps one of her father's alma maters—to study more thoroughly the Versailles Peace Treaty in the hope of pressing nearer to an understanding of why strivings and turmoil have followed in its wake where we had hoped a growing amity might tread.

Through Miss Zen and the many foreign students who, like her, are giving us what they can, and taking from us what they can, to promote international accord, we are building one of our strongest hopes for a wider understanding and a more peaceful future.

Fathers As Comrades

The Family Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ind.

Much has been written and said about the need of understanding companionship between mothers and their sons or daughters. However, fathers, because they often have long working hours and many responsibilities, are excused for not spending more time with their children.

Now that industry is using so many of our young people, companionship between parents and children is apt to be neglected. All have such full schedules that little time remains for get-to-gethers, although with careful planning they can be arranged. Perhaps the parents can arise an hour earlier in the morning and perform the duties which they usually have awaiting them after business hours. Perhaps the mother can be more systematic about her work so that when the father gets home, after a very busy day, she will not burden him with so many household tasks that little time is left for the children.

Then too, it is not only mothers who often waste time in telephone conversation or over the proverbial back fence. A check on father's time after business hours may show that he too has wasted time in valueless discussion at the garage, service station or neighborhood drug store. These precious minutes spent with son or daughter will pay dividends later.

Too often parents entirely release children of college age and reason that their interests are so different now and therefore the children no longer need the parents' companionship. The fact is that at that age sons and daughters even more than ever need the wise counsel and comradeship of parents at such a time.

During the years that our daughter was in high school and college she and her father often went to places together. Many times they played tennis together in the early morning before father went to business. Often they would attend a movie or football game together. Now when daughter comes home on vacation they often go to market together or sit in the yard and talk, alone.

My husband and son have so many good times together fishing, playing tennis, attending games and working together. With each project many amusing incidents have occurred. These incidents are what they remember rather than the actual labor. Their supreme achievement was building a much-needed garage last year.

Son had helped father with many important jobs but this was going to be different. He was attending college now and he had just finished a course in surveying. He knew that he could line up the footing and foundation perfectly. He had two weeks' vacation and they figured that in that time they could have the framework done and the roof on.

Father drew the plans, computed the lumber bill, and they began.

It doesn't matter so much that the foundation has a few bulges, the shingles don't match perfectly and the cement floor is a little bumpy. The important thing is that they built it together.

A few months later, son, who had enlisted in the Reserve Corps at the University, was called into service. Now, in an army camp, he probably thinks often of the fun and companionship he and his father have had—for these are lasting things, a part of his life.

O. D.

Education Depends on the Home

Professional educators number only 1½ million, against 131 million non-professional educators. You tell me what kind of educators the 131 million are going to be after this war, and I will tell you what the education of children is going to be like. For better or worse, what we adults are sets the pattern for what children want to become.

Let me illustrate. Already we have seen the wondrous previews of the postwar house—a chemical castle of automatic ease. Some writers and realtors, particularly realtors, have ventured to call this institution in gleaming plastics not the postwar house but the postwar home. What is of greatest importance to education is who lives in that house, what kind of family will be sending children to school each day from that house, and for how much of the child's total education in character and attitude will that home accept responsibility.

The responsibility of the home in education of children is not so simple as it sounds. For example, one of the basic and most important characteristics of our culture is honesty and decency in human relations. Schools devote great energy to these important matters, for, without honesty, all the skills we teach serve only to make our students more efficient in exploiting their fellow men. In education honesty reaches its highest symbolism in the teaching about George Washington. But suppose that the thirteen-year old child upon entering a bus or a train with his father, hears him tell the conductor that the child is only 11 and thereupon pays half-fare. Who wins in terms of the child's future conduct—the school with its instruction and symbolism, or instead, the living experience in deceit? That is why anyone who would predict what education will be like after the war must first predict what homes will be like.

James B. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, in a Convocation address at Tufts College.

The Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The American Library Association sends us a new issue to its "Booklist," dated July 15, 1943 (yes, really!), but apparently just out. "Ours to Keep" is the title, and it lists books for children on "the culture of man,"—an excellent list from which to build a library. Ten sections build up the subject: "The Rise of Man" leading off, "The Movers and Shakers" (being people who stir us up, like Bolivar, Abraham Lincoln, Joan of Arc, and the Soong sisters) ending the collection. Each title is well annotated. "The list is offered in the hope that children who read these books will feel themselves part of a great procession, will cherish their past, knowing it is theirs to keep, will eagerly seize the future, knowing it is theirs to build, with the conviction that the greatest task of all time—the brotherhood of man—is theirs to attain," runs a prefatory paragraph. The copies of this list sell for 25 cents from the A. L. A., 520 North Michigan, Chicago.

M. J. T.

Ramirez' Reshuffling Puzzles Argentines as Well as Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Not only Argentines but most South Americans have been left baffled by the recent reshuffling of the principal ambassadorial representatives of the Ramirez military government in Buenos Aires.

Analysis of these changes, naturally, leads to a searching for clues of a possible modification of Argentine foreign policy, of a decision which might lift that country out of an isolation which if persisted in may, in the opinion of its own economists, involve a relapse in national development of a quarter of a century.

Unfortunately for the friends and well-wishers of Argentina, as well as for the people themselves whose views and desires are flouted, here is nothing suggestive of a definite turn-about by the Ramirez dictatorship. Logical interpretative reading of the majority of ambassadorial changes leads only to the assumption that the Argentine ship has been sharply and sternly reset on its original lone course, involving perhaps open defiance of the United Nations. Only Dame Rumor speaks, or whispers, of abandonment of neutrality.

Of all the various ambassadorial changes that of Argentine representation in Washington has caused the most speculation. It cannot be viewed alone, however. The impending departure of Dr. Felipe A. Espil from Washington must be read in conjunction with the return of Dr. Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazu to the diplomatic fold, Gen. Arturo Rawson's appointment to Rio de Janeiro and the jettisoning of veteran advisers in the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires.

Main Pieces in Puzzle

Here are some of the main pieces of the diplomatic jigsaw puzzle which most qualified Argentines have abandoned as temporarily beyond their skill to put together:

1. Dr. Espil has been withdrawn from Washington. With him are lost 12 of ambassadorial experience, contacts and friendships whose value must be incalculable at a time when his country is "under a cloud."

2. Dr. Adrian C. Escobar, selected successor of Dr. Espil, was formerly Ambassador to Madrid and has served lately though briefly in Rio de Janeiro. He is reported to have been on "very good terms" with Franco's Spain and an ardent admirer of the Falange, but he is persona grata to Washington. He starts in the United States with all the disadvantages of a new man, with no contacts, at a time when Argentine relationships are strained with the United States and embarrassing with the rest of the American and United Nations.

3. General Rawson has finally taken up his appointment as ambassador at Rio de Janeiro. Admittedly he has no diplomatic training, and it is obvious that he was induced to leave Buenos Aires. He led the military revolution overthrowing the Castillo regime but was quickly superseded by General Ramirez. He is said to favor a break with the Axis, but he is most feared by those in power as the possible leader of a counter-revolution. The dominant Ramirez faction is relieved by his absence.

4. U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour, after sudden departure to "consult" with the State Department, has returned to Buenos Aires but with the warning note that relationships between the two countries have not improved. He is reported to have brought with him a personal message from President Roosevelt to General Ramirez expressing regret and disappointment over Argentina's continuing its Axis-aiding neutrality.

5. Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu, Foreign Minister in the deposed Castillo regime and actively associated with the policy of "absolute neutrality," returns to the diplomatic service and is given the ambassadorial post in the important neutral center of Madrid.

There are many other pieces to this puzzle but it is best to restrict search for a solution to these five. The difficulty for United Nations observers in Buenos Aires—and this includes diplomatic representatives—is the fact that few have any informal but reliable contacts. The June 4 revolution made it virtually an all-soldier administration and most of the soldiers, especially members of the Ramirez coterie, remain aloof from activities which would ordinarily provide opportunities for contacts with foreign diplomats and observers.

German Influence

Normally, Army, Navy and air attaches would be able to help out, but the majority of these, so far as the United States and Britain are concerned are fairly recent arrivals on the Argentine scene. Their professionl competence can in no way compensate for the great advantage possessed by the Germans whose influence has thoroughly penetrated the Argentine Army.

The dominant impression gathered from among Argentines is that General Ramirez is pursuing his fixed policy of neutrality. Only last week the President said his public statements must be accepted as the true guide to his policies. His public statements have all insisted on "no change." Apart from that, he has issued a warning that Argentina is an independent nation and can follow its own course.

Recalling the Ramirez statements, consistent in their vigorous expression of independence, Argentines claim there has been no recent developments to suggest any change whereas there have been several to confirm "no change." A pro-Allied foreign minister, Admiral Segundo Storni, has resigned and Dr. Espil, similarly-inclined, has been ordered home, while Dr. Ruiz Guiñazu, who at one time was notoriously disposed to adjust Argentina's place in a world he thought would be ruled by Germany, has been taken back into the diplomatic fold.

Although it may be argued that Dr. Guiñazu is "hard up" and can do no harm in Madrid to relationships with the United Nations, doubt remains in the minds and misgivings in the hearts of many Argentines because he has reappeared in international politics. They believe it will cause displeasure to the Allies and possibly be construed as defiance of these by General Ramirez. The appointment is regretted.

It was noted that when General Rawson arrived in Rio de Janeiro he issued an eulogy of the Englishman and things English. This revived the old report, which has caused much concern at times in London, that the Ramirez regime hopes to divide Britons and Americans. Mischievous circles have also spread the report that Dr. Escobar is "pro-British."

Amendment to Peace Resolve Would Reaffirm Senate Rights

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Republicans built some quiet support today behind a proposal to reaffirm the Senate's right to ratify treaties to counter any thought that passage of the Connally postwar resolution would give the President power to conclude peace agreements without the advice of Congress.

Fear that Senate adoption of a policy declaration might be interpreted at the White House as a foreign affairs blank check spurred Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Rhode Island to offer the amendment. He said he intends to force it to a vote, to make certain any treaty must have a two-thirds vote of approval in the Senate.

"Let's just put that in the resolution so that it will be plain not only to our people but to other nations," Senator Willis said.

He had the support of Senator Eugene D. Milliken (R) of Colorado, and some of the freshman Republican members, including Senator Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia.

Senator Revercomb said both sides of the aisle were concerned over the possibility that the resolution might be construed as giving the Senate's approval in advance to almost any type of international treaty or agreement the President might negotiate.

However, Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut brought out in debate yesterday that a Senate resolution such as Senator Connally's has "no legal effect."

President Roosevelt told his press and radio conference that the suggestion of approving a treaty in advance was a new one to him and this viewpoint also was taken by Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas and Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Connally said the resolution, which would pledge the United States to join with other nations to prevent aggression, would "not authorize anything."

"The resolution is an expression of opinion," he said.

Senator George said no peace treaty could be concluded without Senate ratification.

The Willis amendment is one of several expected to come to a vote next week when the Senate, in recess today, resumes debate on the postwar proposal.

Nazi Curb Scored in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30 (AP)—Reflecting tension between neutral Sweden and Germany resulting from a virtual Nazi blockade of this country, the authoritative newspaper Dagens Nyheter said Oct. 29:

"If the Germans don't want to grant passage [of ships], perhaps war developments will give it."

Without hinting whether this referred to possible Swedish action or the war's eventual outcome, the newspaper termed the blockade "humiliating for a neutral state."

Germany notified Sweden Oct. 28 that "military dispositions in the Skagerrak" necessitated a halt in Swedish traffic to the Americas, traffic on which Sweden depended for considerable food.

The Nazis meantime were having other troubles with Sweden's neighbors.

Copenhagen was fined in reprisal for three German soldiers killed when Danish patriots dynamited a coffee shop, and a strict curfew was reimposed on the city.

Nazi troops established a tight blockade along most of the Norwegian-Swedish border.

A. F. of L. Auto Workers Headed by Washburn

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Lester Washburn of Lansing, Mich., last night was elected President of the American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers Union over Irvan Cary, who has been President of the organization since 1939.

The union's convention adopted resolutions asking that the Social Security Act be amended to include medical and unemployment benefits and that age requirements for the beginning of benefits be lowered from 65 to 55. Other resolutions asked that service men's pay be continued for one year after their discharge.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Rodzinski's Reading Rehearsals

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Artur Rodzinski has held the first of the reading rehearsals of new music by which he and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony are seeking to encourage composers and uncover new works for the symphonic repertoire. Though the plan is a new one for the New York orchestra, it was tried for two years in Cleveland when Dr. Rodzinski was conductor there.

The intention is to hold at least three such try-outs of unfamiliar scores in the course of the season, and the series was begun with the hope that as many as five works of the 15 or more performed might justify their inclusion in the Philharmonic's regular programs. Mindful of the complaints of composers that too often their works are accorded but a single hearing, and hence can scarcely be said to reach the public, Dr. Rodzinski let it be known that those selected for performance would be played three times—at the Thursday night, Friday afternoon and Sunday afternoon concerts.

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As an added incentive, it was decided to invite music publishers to be among the persons privileged to sit in on the rehearsals in Carnegie Hall. Whether any such were present among the double handful of individuals dimly discernible in the semi-darkness of the big auditorium at the first of the series, the writer is unprepared to say. He did recognize several of his fellow critics and had good reason to suspect that others who contrived to remain in the shadows included a composer or two and a heartening friend.

Dr. Rodzinski did not conduct, but himself sat well back in the hall. He was heard from only when he called to the platform to ask the number of the next composition to be played—whether it was No. 2 or No. 4, etc. The critics and the others present not only had no clew as to the the identity of the composer of any of the works played, but they knew nothing (except what they could decide for themselves in the course of the playing) of the form, much less of the title, if there was one other than the designation of the form. For them, the music was all of unknown authorship, though when one of the newspapermen present intimated that Dr. Rodzinski had rounded up a collection of works by tyros he was politely informed that the music heard was all by recognized composers.

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Although there had been talk of a vote on the merits of the scores being taken by the members of the invited audience—which at first rehearsal did not number as many as 20 listeners at a given time—nothing of the kind took place. As the rehearsal consumed parts of two days, and different persons were in attendance on the second day than on the first, this would scarcely have been feasible. Individuals came and went and the comment of some was much what it always is when a string of new compositions confronts and perhaps befuddles their ears.

No announcement of any kind came forth from the sanctums of the Philharmonic-Symphony after the rehearsal, and whether any composer was gladdened by private tidings from Dr. Rodzinski or someone else who may have something to say about Philharmonic programs is at the moment a profound secret. The performances, as was to be expected, were of a rough and ready character, with occasional stops when tricky (or badly written) passages caused the players to stumble. Herman Bernstein, the new 25-year-old assistant conductor, was entrusted with the leadership of the ensemble, and went about it vigorously and with an apparent desire to do his best for the music in hand.

Comment on the merits of the music itself does not seem to be in order, particularly since a listener had to use his wits to determine whether he was hearing three movements of a symphony or three separate compositions. Dr. Rodzinski, of course, knew precisely what was going on and doubtless formed opinions. It is to be remembered that this was only a beginning. The plan presumably will be carried through. What will come of it, so far as public performances and publication arrangements are concerned, is anybody's guess.

Without Program Notes

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

Of the four new works produced by Ballet Theater at the Metropolitan Opera House this fall, Antony Tudor's short and pithy "Dim Luster," which had its world premiere on Oct. 20, easily takes the prize.

Tinged with echoes from "Lilac Garden" and "Pillar of Fire," it carries further than either of these into the mental realm. It is thought visualization—the fleeting memory, the auto-conversation that goes on under the pleasant social surface, substantialized. And its delicate insinuations are made without the aid of program notes. The titles of the characters are the only signposts on the pathway of the lightly laughing, deeply implicative, evanescent, but not uncapturable plot. Except the dance movement, which courses along with the bubbling spontaneity, and clarity, of a particularly happy mountain brook. Clarity is a shining element in Tudor's choreography. With all his subtlety, every point is made in passing.

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The scene is set by Motley in a maroon-colored ballroom with endless crystal chandeliers arranged in a perspective that at times gives the effect of reflection. The period costumes complete the palette, shading from the maroon base through dusty-pink, with touches of black and white, to the climactic figures of The Lady with Him and The Gentleman with Her in a glister of whiteness; and these in the handsome persons of what have come to be the Tudor Heroine and the Tudor Hero — Nora Kaye and Hugh Laing.

Against a background of Waltzing Ladies and their Partners, moving on and off the scene to the strains of Richard Strauss's "Burleske," they enact their little comedy. They are dancing, and with high style, it may be said, when suddenly a momentary impression coming to one of them comes between them. The figures freeze in position, and as the lights dim, the mind goes back through the mirror of memory, the illusion of reflection wrought by a double (Muriel Bentley or Michael Kidd) dancing opposite the active principal; then, with lights up again, the memory sketch is shown. At its close the device of the fade-out is repeated, and the pair resume their dancing, externally as before. But the undercurrents have disturbed the atmosphere, and the effect of a memory that came to one of them is felt by both.

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Thus: It Was Spring, The Lady remembers, and a skylarking dance of youth with young John Kriza follows. Or, Who Was She, The Gentleman wonders, and the vision of three lovely young girls, dressed cloudily alike (Janet Reed, Albia Kavan, and Virginia Wilcox) haunts him.

Again, in the delicate interplay of the dance, The Lady drops her handkerchief. The scent, as he picks it up, recalls another who Wore a Perfume, and in the interval of his restoring the handkerchief to The Lady, the episode of a former meeting is danced, Rosella Hightower in misty sea-green bringing here just the right tone of tantalizing elusiveness.

A passionate scene with Antony Tudor (He Wore a White Tie) (and a silvery gray evening suit) is the final link in the tenuous chain of emotion memory—a memory so strong it lingers longer than the others in the return to reality. The Gentleman feels the overtones. The Lady does not quite recover. They politely part.

There is in this delectable ballet a faint reminiscence of "Cotillon," that airy product of the early Balanchine, and a closer kinship with Martha Graham's new "Deaths and Entrances" (not yet publicly produced), in which objects, or the play of light upon objects, evoke these mental revenants of forgotten things. Just as there is a spiritual correspondence between Tudor's "Pillar of Fire" and Graham's "Letter to the world"—in fact between all her later works and Tudor's psychological ballets. But there is not the slightest suspicion of plagiarism. It is purely coincidental. Each is entirely individual in idea, medium, and approach.

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On the evening of Oct. 22 Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet" was given its first performance of the season, with Nora Kaye playing for the first time the tragic heroine, replacing the convalescing Markova, for whom the part was composed. If the role had not been built around Markova's special quality of lightness, it would be more definitely Kaye's. But, as there can be more than one Swan Queen (if there must be any), so there can in time be more than one Juliet. Kaye, with her own warm, sultry quality, is an incipient Juliet of great promise.

And "Romeo and Juliet" is a potentially great ballet. At present it is in a probationary condition. Changes are constantly being made. The street fight has been altered to emphasize the long-sustained animosity between the feuding families, and Romeo's part has been improved. Hugh Laing's interpretation of it growing in stature.

An outstanding performance of Mercutio was given by Jerome Robbins. Never before to this writer, in play or poetry, has Mercutio seemed so alive. And consequently never before so futile and pitiable his death. By the simplest means—the expression of shocked surprise, the extended hand warding off the abhorrent and utterly incredible end—he makes it intensely moving.

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Indeed the ballet made itself poignantly felt throughout. The beautiful adaptations of gesture from early Italian paintings—the pieta-pose as Juliet sorrowfully prepares for her marriage to Paris, the down-pointing arms of Romeo, dying gracefully in the tomb, for examples—evidence the richness of texture.

What seemed at first as mistaken as attempting to transcribe the Alps or the Rockies in paint, what seemed as impossible as it was inadvisable—to supplant the matchless poetry with movement—is being done. The poetry is being distilled, the ballet is evolving as an independent work of art.

A New Play and a Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Eire

If charm is all one wants in a play, "What the Doctor Ordered" has it in full measure. Staged at the Olympia Theater with a cast that included Maureen Delaney and other artists whose names have Abbey association, this play by M. J. J. MacKeown has won the favor of large audiences.

The author has drawn his characters from a provincial town sufficiently near Dublin to permit those who can afford it to seek their amusements occasionally in the capital and just far enough away to retain its own homely atmosphere. In such towns, there still survives a community life where people are willing and eager to help their friends and neighbors without waiting to be asked, and the local bank manager grants overdrafts and loans, when needed, without hesitation. Into such a community Mr. MacKeown takes us for a brief two hours.

The plot is slight. Dr. Frank Cryon, the local practitioner, is threatened with a lawsuit because of his denunciation of certain property as unsanitary. He also finds himself falling in love with his ward, the orphan of a sweetheart of his student days. She, however, loves a young man of her own age. The doctor discovers that doubt as to the girl's legitimacy stands between her and the youth of her choice. From this slender thread of plot develops a series of situations that provide delightful little scenes. The last curtain finds everybody happy and, if Dr. Cryon has lost a loved ward, he finds a helpmate in her fiancé's mother.

The charm of this unpretentious play lies in its characters and in their outlook on life. The play pleases by its naiveté and its sparkling dialogue.

Austin Meldon was completely at home as Dr. Cryon, and John Stephenson, who was also the producer, brought humor to the part of an old physician. Maureen Delaney, as a good-hearted housekeeper, and Eileen Ashe, as the widow who eventually won the heart of Dr. Cryon, rounded out a good cast.

Shaw's "Saint Joan" has been revived at the Gaiety with Shelah Richards in the title role. Miss Richards was for many years a member of the Abbey company, and she appeared in the play in the United States and Canada. In recent years she has turned to production under her own management and 18 months ago staged the world première of Paul Vincent Carroll's "The Strings are False," which ran in Dublin for 16 weeks.

Miss Richards, in taking the role, faced a tremendous task. At every turn, her art was tested and it came through successfully. Her Joan was a simple, straightforward girl, whose single thought was for her mission. There is nothing remote about this saint. On the contrary, one feels on intimate terms with her, and her simplicity is at once her power and her charm.

As Dunois, Dan O'Herlihy, who is one of the best of our younger Irish actors, did not quite succeed. Neither in figure nor in voice did he suggest his romantic attachment for Joan, but at all times he was the blunt soldier. John Stephenson, as Warwick, swept through his scenes with a gusto and savoir faire which made it easy to understand why this earl was at once an able soldier and an astute diplomat.

Robert Hennessy's Bishop of Beauvais, more pompous than dignified, succeeded in maintaining the balance between the churchman and the crafty politician who was a match for his English opposite number. Wilfred Brambell showed his versatility as the ultra-English chaplain, and Patrick Perrott, making the Dauphin a personality rather than a foppish weakling, won sympathy for that otherwise much-abused young man. Joseph Slevin brought to the part of the Inquisitor a gentle sympathy without losing sight of his dreadful duty.

J. J. H.

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Hugh Laing and Nora Kaye in "Dim Luster"

Music in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Hephzibah Menuhin returned to the concert platform here on Sept. 15 to aid the funds of the Australian Red Cross. So great was public interest that the Town Hall could have been booked out twice over.

All the elegance, brilliance and deliberate artifice of nineteenth-century romanticism were recaptured in Miss Menuhin's handling of Weber's A flat major Sonata and of the Mendelssohn "Serious Variations." Her interpretations had the eloquence inseparable from mental affinity with a period in the approach to which most contemporary pianists feel ill at ease. Mozart, Beethoven and Ravel provided less congenial material, but in the decorative genre of the Saint-Saëns "Allegro Appassionata," manner and matter were again superbly related.

Other distinguished artists giving their services for the Red Cross are the English violinist, Thomas Matthews, and his Australian-born wife, Eileen Ralph, whose Commonwealth-wide tour of capital cities has revealed a fine repertoire of violin and piano sonatas executed with judgment and skill.

Van Gogh and Cézanne in Retrospect

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Vincent Van Gogh and Paul Cézanne are prominently before the public in two of the leading current New York art shows. The Van Gogh display, at the Wildenstein Galleries for the benefit of American and Dutch war relief, is the more exhaustive of the two, showing all aspects of the artist's work, from his early to his latest period. Cézanne, who is represented at the Knoedler Galleries in a collection formed by Erich Maria Remarqué, figures as the most prominent member of a group.

The link between these two artists has been long apparent to the art public. Both were pioneers in the progress of modern art in France toward the close of the last century, and both failed to achieve recognition in their lifetime. In the case of Cézanne popular appreciation set in early in the present century, whereas with Van Gogh it waited until the last 20 years. Both, however, play stellar roles today in the hierarchy of the Post-Impressionists.

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Van Gogh's story is told with vitality in the large display, which comes closest of any held here to approximating the memorable exhibition the Museum of Modern Art gave this artist in the 1930s. There are some 60 paintings, with about 20 drawings and water colors. These are disposed about two large galleries at Wildenstein's and in an adjoining small gallery and intervening corridor, with ample room for the large canvases and appropriate intimate space for the smaller pictures. The vitality is manifest in all stages of the progression, in the forceful brushwork of the somber early pictures, and in the fiery, strongly emotional later ones.

In arranging the show the sponsors were fortunate in having at their disposal a number of Van Gogh's best-known American-owned canvases, such as "Night Café," lent by Stephen C. Clark; "L'Arlésienne" from the Lewisohn collection; "The Public Gardens, Arles," from the Phillips Memorial Gallery; "Plain of Arles" from the Toledo Museum, and others of comparable distinction. On the other hand, 30 pictures not previously shown in public here add much to the exhibition. Coming from collections in outlying communities and from other unexpected sources, they include a dramatic "Stevedores," "Bridge Across the Seine," "Field of Corn," "Portrait of Dr. Gatchet," and other varied and stimulating pictures.

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The third phase of Van Gogh, following his early Dutch and French periods, that of the climactic period of the 1880s, is excellently shown in the display. This is the period when he painted in southern France the greater number of noted canvases, both familiar and freshly shown. It is also the period of his greatest emotional stimulation. Good judgment was shown, however, in selecting the exhibition and in illustrating a few, but not an overwhelming number, of the canvases Van Gogh painted in his most frenzied and tempestuous manner. The exhibition thus achieves balance and harmony in the works of his most significant period, while illustrating others essential to a full understanding of the artist. It is a rich and stimulating show.

In the exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, Cézanne, the innovator and inspiration of modern artists, is the favorite in Mr. Remarqué's collection of 47 oils, water colors and drawings which constitute a most attractive showing. Various other artists, more conventional on the whole, such as Degas and Daumier, are well illustrated.

The Remarqué collection, it is to be noted, was formed some years ago, as a result of the author's success with his first conspicuous book, "All Quiet on the Western Front." He was especially partial to French art and concentrated on a relatively limited group of painters.

In choosing from the works of Cézanne, Mr. Remarqué evidently found the fully developed impressionist most to his liking. There are two distinguished landscapes in this manner, the "Paysage en Provence" very spirited in style and warmly colored, and the soldier, more serene "Dans la Plaine de Bellevue," the latter especially impressive. There are 19 water colors by Cézanne, and these reveal on the whole a great sensitivity toward form, color and atmosphere in the probing of abstract elements in landscape. Many of the landscapes seem to be fragmentary sketches until one recognizes the focal point of the artist's interest, and sees how simply and effectively they express his purpose.

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The visitor, in going through the Remarqué collection, probably will be impressed most by the collector's concentration on small works of choice quality that appear to be thoroughly characteristic of the different artists. Aside from the two large Cézannes, and the Van Gogh "Le Passage," which is the show's most forceful picture, there is a delightful small "Portrait of a Girl" by Renoir which is a study, it is said, for his larger "Moulin de la Galette," and a sensitive early "Self Portrait" by Degas. Daumier's "Mountebanks Resting," formerly in the Duncan Phillips collection, illustrates the compassionate feeling of the artist for his human subjects. Delacroix, Pissarro, Utrillo and Toulouse-Lautrec are other artists represented by pictures having lesser but ample appeal for friends of French art.

AMUSEMENTS

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Carmen Jones
LOOKS LIKE A SMASH!
This new musical play written by Oscar Hammerstein II and staged by Hassard Short is playing to capacity business in Philadelphia. The critics there hailed it as a milestone in the history of the American theatre. We were scheduled to open it at the Boston Opera House on the same day as "Winged Victory," presented by the U. S. Army Air Force. We have decided to postpone our Boston opening until Tuesday, November 9, and leave the field clear to this great show. Good luck to it!
Billy Rose
BILLY ROSE wants you all to see it at prices you can afford!
$2.20 NO HIGHER Exc. Sat. Eve.
OPENING Tuesday November 9th
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TICKETS NOW
Prices—Evenings: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-55c. Saturday Night: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-55c. Matinees Thurs. and Sat.: $1.65-$1.10-55c.
MAIL ORDERS filled in rotation.
Please enclose self-addressed envelope with remittance.

WILBUR LAST WEEK MONDAY EVE. 8:30 MATS. WED.-SAT.
John C. Wilson Presents
★ CLIFTON WEBB ★ PEGGY WOOD
★ MILDRED NATWICK ★ HAILA STODDARD
Original New York Cast Direct From 2 Years on Broadway
'BLITHE SPIRIT'
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY!
STAGED BY MR. WILSON Settings By Stewart Chaney
EVES.: (Except Sat.) 55c to $2.75. Sat. Eve. 85c to $3.30
MATINEES: Wed.-Sat. 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (Tax Inc.)

PLYMOUTH LIMITED ENGAGEMENT BEG. MON., NOV. 15 MATINEES THURS.-SAT.
Anne Nichols'
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
5½ YEARS IN NEW YORK
24,000,000 RADIO LISTENERS
POPULAR PRICES
EVES. $2, $1.65, $1.10, $.55, $.20
THURS., SAT. MATS. $2, $1.65, $1.10, $.55
Inclose stamped, addressed envelope for ticket return.
MAIL ORDERS NOW

ALLSTON, MASS.
CAPITOL Matinee 1:45—Eve. 8:00 LATEST NEWS
JOAN CRAWFORD—FRED MacMURRAY
"ABOVE SUSPICION"
WALLY BROWN "Adventures of a Rookie"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
FRED ASTAIRE—"THE SKY'S THE LIMIT"
"THE FALCON IN DANGER"

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CLEVELAND
CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:30 Eve. 7:40
Glen. Gilbert-Parkside Bedford-Venus. Lake
"SO PROUDLY WE HAIL"
DEANNA DURBIN
"HERS TO HOLD"
BROOKLINE
Dana Thanks-Dan Amache
"Heaven Can Wait"
Deanna Durbin
"Hers to Hold"
"THE AVENGERS"

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond Presents
Tom'w. 3:30 JORDAN HALL Tickets at 2 o'clock
SMETERLIN
Chopin Recital Famous Polish Pianist
This Tue. Eve. JORDAN HALL 55c to $2.20
Isabel FRENCH
Song Recital
Sun. Aft., Nov. 7 JORDAN HALL
Norma FARBER
Tues. Eve., Nov. 16 JORDAN HALL 55c to $1.65
SARI BIRO
Boston Debut of Hungarian Pianist
Sun. Aft., Nov. 28—Symphony Hall
Few Tickets Left at $1.10 and $1.65
COSSACKS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)
SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Soloists—E. POWER BIGGS—Organ
WILLIAM KAPELL—Piano

BOSTON (MOVIES)
Newbury and Exeter Streets EXETER Ken. 7067
LAST DAY!
RETURN OF TWO FAVORITES!
LESLIE HOWARD "THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL"
ROBERT DONAT "THE GHOST GOES WEST"
TOMORROW: Don Ameche—Gene Tierney—Charles Coburn in "HEAVEN CAN WAIT"

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Bob Hall's Shea Beth Theatres Sunday Hits
A sizzling, romantic story in the Academy Award manner!
James CAGNEY in JOHNNY COME LATELY
plus "NAZTY NUISANCE"
EXTRA! Pete Smith's "Football Thrills of '42"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bob HOPE • Betty HUTTON
"LET'S FACE IT"
Plus "Passport to Suez"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Gary Cooper • Ingrid Bergman
"For Whom the Bell Tolls"
In Technicolor—Continuous Showing

UPTOWN BOST. & MASS. AVE. Very Popular Prices
GENE TIERNEY • DON AMECHE
"HEAVEN CAN WAIT"
FRED ASTAIRE • JOAN LESLIE
"THE SKY'S THE LIMIT"

ESQUIRE Mass. Ave. at Upp. Mass. Ave.
NOW
Geo. Sanders • Madeleine Carroll
Kent Taylor
"Bomber's Moon"
Plus "THE STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER"

TELEPIX
WAR IN THE PACIFIC
SPITALNY-BASKET BALL-SAN DIEGO

SOUTH STATION
INDICTMENT • NAVY LEADERS
OKLAHOMA OUTLAWS

Managers of Theaters
advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
appreciate your identifying yourself as a reader of the Monitor.

KEITH MEMORIAL
A FIGHTING AMERICAN!
Boston's own Frank Cavanaugh—leader on gridiron and battlefield.
Pat O'BRIEN in The Iron Major
RUTH WARRICK
The RITZ BROTHERS NEVER A DULL MOMENT
2 BIG FEATURES

NEW YORK (STAGE)
3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Eves. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET —WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bo. Mon. Perf.
4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atlantic Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book & Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street, LA. 4-6868
EVGS. 8:30. MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:30.
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th. CI. 6-5990
EVGS. at 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:30
50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3.
No Mon. Perf. Open Mon. Election Day, Nov. 8
"A TRIUMPH!"—Sorsen, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street CI. 6-9720
Evs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30
"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Tele.
"TOMORROW the WORLD"
with RALPH BELLAMY • DOROTHY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th W. of B'way. Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's sales 350,000
Previous day's sales 668,610
1943 sales to date 240,631,664
1943 sales to date 92,000,000

Average Prices of 50 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Friday 50.7 Prev. day 51.1
Month ago 51.6 Year ago 39.8
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp 1.15p	1	11	11	11	
Air Reduction 1e	9	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	42	6	5⅞	6	
Allegh Lud 7.40p	10	108½	108½	108½	+1
Allegheny Corp		⅛	.20	.20	
Allegheny pf 80	2	28	27½	28	+ ½
Allegheny pf 5.50	9	26¼	27½	28¼	+ ¼
Allegheny pf 7	7	42⅜	42¼	42⅝	+1½
Allegheny pf	1	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6	1	153½	153½	12.3½	
Allied Stores .40p	23	31¼	31¼	31½	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	10	16	15⅞	16	
Allis-Ch 60p ⅓p	9	37½	37	37	— ⅛
Alpha P Corp 1	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
Amer Locomotive	5	21⅛	21¼	21¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	8	.0	80	— ½
Am Bank N .50p	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am Beach (4e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
Am Cable & Rad	4	9¼	9	9	
Am Can (3)	4	86	86	86	
Am Can pf (7)	50	178½	178½	178½	
Am Chain (4e)	20	165	165	165	
Am Distilleries	29	63⅛	62	62¾	+1½
Am & For Power	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am FP 50pf .6.40p	9	72	71	72	+ ½
Am & FP 57pf 5.07½	1	81	.1	81	— ⅛
Am & FP 5 pf	5	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Am How 55 2½p	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Am Ice	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Am Invest 1f .60	2	6	6	6	
Am Locomotive	6	13	13	13	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	10	36	36	36	
Am Pow & Light	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	20	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	34	45½	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅛
Am Rad&SS .30p	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1e)	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½p	37	44⅜	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	2	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	— ½
Am Smelt pf 7	10	151⅛	151¼	151¼	— ⅛
Am Sti Fdry 1.40e	11	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	156½	156¼	156½	
Am Tobacco (3e)	4	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3e)	4	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	20	145¼	145¼	145¼	
Am Type Fdrs ⅓p	2	.¼	¼⅜	¼⅜	
Am Viscose (2)	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
Am Water Works	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7	7	7	
Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Ammonia Corp 1⅓p	9	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-Mi 1⅓p	1	49	49	45	—1
APW Paper	1	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
Armour III	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Armour III pref	4	74½	.4	74	+1
Asso Dry Gds (1)	9	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	52	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
Atch T & SF (6)	2	58¾	58½	58¾	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	3	86½	.4½	86½	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1⅓p	4	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
At G & W I (3e)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½p	10	.1	61	.1	— ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5	14	122¼	1.1½	121½	— ⅛
Atlas Tack (4ap)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Aviation Co (.10p)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Baldwin Loco (1.50)	38	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	6	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf5½ex	10	57⅜	.7¾	.7⅜	
Bath Iron Wks 3p	5	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1p	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1p)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½p	2	35¼	35¼	35⅜	
Bervet In L (.90p)	7	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80p)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel (4½p)	5	60⅜	60⅛	60¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	10	69	69	69	
Bon Ami B 2½	10	48	48	48	
Bond Stores 1.30g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Borden Co (1.90g)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	36½	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1½p	1	26	.6	.6	+ ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	2	40¼	4.¼	40¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	2	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Bklyn Un Gas 4ap	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	2	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf	80	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Bullard Co (1½p)	1	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Buffalo Fer 1.35p	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Burling Mills 1.90p	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf 3t	50	46½	46½	46½	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z 1.40	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers (AM) pf7	20	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
Byron Jackson 1½p	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Calumet Hec .65g	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 4ag	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	18	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
Canoe Mills (2)	1	43	43	43	—1
Cap Adm pf (3)	30	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Carpenter Stl 2g	1	29	29	29	
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	47	47	47	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	10	123	123	123	
Celotex Corp (½)	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
Celotex Cp pf 1	1	14⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	3	2⅜	1⅜	2⅜	
Cent RR NJ	5	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	3	21½	21½	21½	
Century Rib Mi	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	7	6	5⅞	5⅜	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	1140	69	67½	67½	—2⅛
Chain Belt (1ag)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	30	10.½	107½	107½	
Chas & Ohio (3)	11	49	48⅛	49	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	5	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50p		12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½p	1	18¼	.8¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	12	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Chi R I Cr pf (3)	1	38	38	38	
Childs Co	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chrysler Corp 2½ag	9	79⅛	78½	79⅛	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
City Stores	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Clark Eq 2½g	2	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20e	3	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Clett Peab 1½p	1	37¼	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P 4p	3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Co & South	220	41¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Col B'cast B .90p	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10p	13	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	76	.6	.6	
Colum Pict (4ag)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Colum Carbon (4)	2	94	92½	94	
Comi Credit (3)	4	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	7	41⅜	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
Com Solvents .30g	7	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	513	.11	.4	.11	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 7$	3	75⅜	75	75⅜	+ ⅜
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	3	26	25½	26	
Conde Nast (4ag)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Cons Copper .10g	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	15	24	23⅞	24	
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	103½	1C3⅜	103½	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	2⅜	1⅜	2⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Con Nat Gas o d	4	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
Consol RR Cuba pf	6	13	13	13	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1⅓g	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Consol's Coal	1	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
Comm P pf 4½	70	106	06	406	+ ⅛
Container Cp 1½ag	1	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
Cont Baking 4ag	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Can (4ag)	3	25	25	25	
Cont Ins (1.60e)	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors .40g	8	5¾	5¾	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	7	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
Cornell Dub El 4ag	1	16½	16½	16½	
Crane Co (3e)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	40	106	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Cream Cert&S 4ag	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Crown Cr pf 2½	4	46½	46	46	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Crucible Stl (3e)	1	32¾	32½	32¾	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	75	75	75	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug .40p	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	24	4	24	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Curtis Pub pf	100	16½	16	16½	+1
Curtiss-Wright 1e	19	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Dansas Chem (1g)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	1	34⅜	34½	34⅜	— ⅛

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Del Lack & West	9	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Del Power & Light	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Detroit Edison (1)	4	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Detroit-Mich Stove	3	15	14⅝	15	
Detroit Steel .50p	10	312½	112½	112½	— ⅜
Dist Corp .40g	5	⅛	8	8	
Dist Seag 5½pf2½	50	57	57	57	
Divco Corp 1ag	3	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vort Cop .40g	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Dodge Chicago 2	3	71½	70¾	71½	+1½
Dom Stores Inc	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Dom-Tex pf	13	.¼	/	.¼	+ ⅛
Dominion Str 2½g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5p	2	42	41⅜	42	+ ⅛
Dravo (DG) 2p	1	31	31	31	
Duluth Sup	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
du Pont (2)	2	145¼	145¼	145¼	— ⅛
du Pont de Nem 4p	120	120	120	120	
East Kodak pf 6	30	177½	177½	177½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½p	3	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
El Powr & Lt	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
El P&Lt $7 pf	4	85½	84½	85	— ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	3	40½	40	40	— ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5	80	110	110	110	
Eng Pub Service	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Erie $5 pf	100	91	90	90	— ⅛
Eng PS 56 pf 6	10	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
Erie RR (4ag)	17	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Erie RR 1st (5)	15	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1p	1	.6	.6	.6	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Farm Tel & Rad	49	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Fed&Phoe&Tun 1p	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .30p	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Fed P Svs 1.40p	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Fed P S pf 4½	30	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
Fenw Exam ⅓ag	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1 1.60e	1	50	50	50	
First Nat Strs 2½e	1	36	35⅞	35⅞	
Firstwide .60p	6	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Fitzsimons&C pf	30	47½	47½	47½	—1½
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Food Mach 1.40p	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	9	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Fox Wheat pf 7	190	130½	130½	130½	+3½
Fox Wh pf 1½	30	20½	20½	20½	
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	27½	27½	27½	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) 1oe	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13	13	13	
Gamewell Co 2	60	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
Gen Wood Ind .35g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Amer Inv .40e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 3p	4	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .50	2	6	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30p	1	7	7	7	
Gen Cable	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	13	13	13	— ½
Gen Cab pf 7½	80	89	68½	89	
Gen Cigar (1)	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Gen Elec(1.40)	13	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.40)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	26	2½	2½	2½	
Gen G&El cv pf	2	11⅝	116	116	+2
Gen Motors 1½ag	15	52⅝	52	52	
Gen Out Advert	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	2	37	37	37	
Gen Prec Eq ⅓ag	2	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30p	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Ry Signal 4ag	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90p	2	15¼	15¼	19¼	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6t	90	o7	6 ½	67	+1
Gimbel Bros .65g	9	12⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gi-dis Stock T 6	20	.7½	87½	.7½	— ⅛
Gindrich pf (5)	2	101½	101½	101½	
Gindrich (BF) 1e	4	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅛
Gindyear Tire&Rub	9	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
Graham-Paige 50t	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Grand Union	30	17	16	17	+1½
Grant (WT) 1.40	7	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Gt West Sug 2	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1e	5	18⅜	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12	12	12	
Grum Aerc En 1g	1	11½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil (1a)	2	47	47	47	
Hack Water (1½)	1	17	7	17	—1½
Harb-Walker 4ag	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	.½	.½	.½	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas S 4	30	102⅜	102⅜	102½	+ ½
Hilton (HW) 4½ag	1	64½	64½	.6½	
Holmes pf (7)	10	165	165	165	—2
Howden Motors 1	1	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Houdaille-Hersh 2½	1	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	
Houston L&P 3.60	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	4	34¾	34¾	34½	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (62)	1	27	27	27	
Illinois Central	13	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	30	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	5	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	3	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L 1.20	1	16½	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
Inger-Rand (6)	2	92	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
Inland Steel 4½g	1	74¾	.4¾	.4¾	+ ⅛
Inspirat Cop 4ag	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Insurance ct (.20)	1	8	8	8	
Interch Co pf 6	10	112	112	112	—1
Interstate Iron 4ag	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	7	68¼	68	68	— ⅛
Int Hary pf (7)	80	171½	170	171½	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Int Mining	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Int Nick Can (2)	25	25¼	29	29	
Int Paper	29	13¾	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	1	67¾	7¾	67¾	+ ⅜
Int Shoe 1.80t	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Int Silver (3)	1	51	51	51	—1
Int Tel & Tel	23	14½	13¾	14	
Int T & T 5er ct	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Jarvis (WB) .90g	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
Johns Man 2½g	2	8/	88¼	89	+ ½
Jones&L Stl 2	4	22¾	22¾	22½	
Kaiser S&F (.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Kan City South	1	7¾	.¾	7¾	
Kelley-Hay A 1½	1	13½	13½	13½	
Kenney (H) B 1½	1	37¾	.¾	37¾	— ⅛
Kennecott Cp 1½g	21	32¼	.¼	31¾	— ½
Kinney (G) Co	1		4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Kinney 1.50 pf	20	15½	15	15½	
Kresge (SS) 2½g	1	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
Kress (S) 1.60	1	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	
Lambert Co (1½)	3	27¼	26⅞	26½	— ⅛
Lee Rub & T 2½ag	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Lehigh P C pf 4	20	114¼	.14¼	114¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	8	.½	.½	.½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	5	16¼	16	.6¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	20	.¾	.½	.¾	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	1	26¼	25¾	26¼	
Lib-O-F Glass ⅓ag	2	.9¾	9⅝	.9¾	
Libby McNeil .40g	5	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Life Savers 1.40p	1	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
Liggett & Myers (3e)	1	67¾	.7¾	.7¾	— ⅛
Liggett&My B 3e	1	.8¾	.8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1e	7	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
Lockheed Aircraft	15	16½	.6¼	16¼	— ⅛
Loew Shr Corp (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Lorillard P pf7	10	138	138	138	
Louisv & Nash 5e	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅛
Louisv G&E A 1½	4	22	22	22	
Mack Trucks (2g)	4	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) (2)	2	29½	.9¾	29½	— ⅛
Magma Copper 1e	1	17¾	17¼	.7¾	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Manh Shirt 1.40g	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Marathon Pap pf	30	15⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Marine Mid 1.20e	5	17¼	.7¾	17¾	
Marion Power	7	7½	.¼	7½	
Marshall Field	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Martin-Parry	1	27¾	17¾	17¾	
Masonite Corp 2e	1	22½	22½	22½	
Mathieson Alk 4ag	2	22½	22½	22½	
May Dept Strs (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Maytag Co	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
McKess&Rob 1.15p	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Mead Corp 1.20	2	.1½	.1½	.1½	— ⅛
Mesta Mach (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	2	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
Miami Copper ½g	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Minn-Honey Reg 2	3	71½	70¾	71½	+1½
Min-Kan-Texas	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Min-Kan-Texas pf	13	.¼	/	.¼	+ ⅛
Minnesota Ch 2½g	1	62⅜	62¼	62⅜	— ⅛
Minneapolis Steel (2)	6	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Missouri & Kans	1240	23½	22	23	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .90g	2	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Mueller Mfg 3	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
Mullins Mfg pf7	10	75	75	75	
Murray Corp 1ag	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Nash-Kelvin (2ag)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Nat Aviation 1ag	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	3	21¼	21	21	
Nat Can	2	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (2)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .60p	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs (2g)	3	13½	13¼	13½	
Nat Distillers (2)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum 3ag	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Nat Lead (½)	2	18⅛	11⅛	18½	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pf A7	30	170	170	170	
Nat Lead pf B6	20	146	146	146	
National Stl C 3ag	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	4	.3⅜	.3⅜	.3⅜	
Nat Supply	21	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
Nat Sug 6pf 6	20	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
Nat 55¼pf5½	620	.5½	.5½	.5½	+ ⅛
Nat Sug $2pf 1½	19	27¾	.6½	27¾	+1
Nat Tea	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Natomas Co	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp .4½	2	14½	14	14½	
Newport News 1.40g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

House Group Rejects Drastic Tax Proposals by Reserve Head

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Promptly discarding a $13,000,000,000 new tax and compulsory savings program offered by Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, House Ways and Means committeemen indicated today they would take several millions from the $2,000,000,000 now in the new revenue bill.

The committee will reconsider its vote raising postal rates and excises, and some members said the cost of mailing charges and the liquor tax would be revised downward.

There also was pressure for modification of the increases in telephone rates and the tax on general admission to amusement places.

Mr. Eccles discussed his tax program, including a super war-time tax on individual income at an executive meeting yesterday as the committee appeared ready to approve a tax bill calling for less than one-fifth of the $10,500,000,000 in new revenue recommended by the Treasury. Mr. Eccles went beyond the Treasury program.

His proposals got a wintry reception. Committee members, said chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, told the Reserve Board chairman his plan was "fantastic and visionary."

Warning of the dangers of inflation with a record national income bidding for limited consumer goods, Mr. Eccles suggested that:

1. $10,000,000,000 additional from individual incomes with $4,000,000,000 refundable after the war; repeal of the victory tax; increase the normal individual income rate from six to 10 per cent; sharp reduction in individual family status exemption; imposition of a super surtax; and special relief for fixed income tax payers.

2. $3,000,000,000 through added excises on so-called luxuries.

3. $800,000,000 from increases in corporation taxes.

The committee already had refused to increase corporation normal and surtax rates and rejected all proposals to impose additional burdens on individual income.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Home Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Nov. 15
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Airline Revenues In Year Doubled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 16 domestic airlines had net operating revenues of $31,958,072 in the year ended July 31, compared with $15,960,687 in the preceding year, the Civil Aeronautics Board reported.

Net revenue from operations in July was $3,044,145, as compared with $3,420,847 in July, 1942.

Republic Steel Net Less Than In '42 Period

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. reported third quarter consolidated net income of $2,452,000 after all charges, including provision of $8,450,000 for estimated federal income and excess profits taxes. This compared with $2,581,100 net for the corresponding quarter of 1942.

Consolidated net income for the first nine months this year was $8,456,001, after provision of $38,050,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes, compared with $10,653,221 net for the first three quarters last year.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. reported that net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were $2,797,706.22 or $1.10 per share as compared with $1,975,176.79 or 43 cents a share for the corresponding period of 1942. Shares outstanding as of Sept. 30 totaled 2,534,482.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. reported net earnings, subject to renegotiation, of $2,-366,346, equal to 95 cents a share for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared to $2,366,677 or 96 cents, for the 1942 period.

Shell Oil Co. reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30, net profits of $1,297,899 equal to $1.33 per share, as compared to $1,718,733 or $1.75 a share for the 1942 quarter.

International Silver Co. reported net earnings for the Sept. quarter of $394,613, equal to $3.37 per common share compared to $350,855, or $1.79 for the 1942 period.

Bastian Iron & Steel Corp. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, a net profit of $1,864,971 equal to $1.24 a common share compared to $1,887,420 or $1.26 a share, for the similar 1942 period.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $9,083,146, equal to $6.51 a share on the $6 preferred stock. This compared with revised net income of $6,280,-339 or $4.17 a share on the preferred in the corresponding 1942 period.

Continental Can Co. reported net profit of $4,044,167, equal to $1.63 a share for the twelve months ended Sept. 30, against $6,383,763 or $1.87 a share for the preceding twelve months.

General Refractories Co. for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reported net profit of $198,-634, equal to 41 cents a share, against $343,987 or 83 cents a share in the 1942 period.

American Machine & Metals, Inc., reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $430,711, equal to $1.57 a share on 273,800 shares of stock, against adjusted net income of $413,282 or $1.34 a share on 308,743 shares in the same period last year.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co. and subsidiaries reported net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30, of $1,107,729, equal to 35 cents a share, compared with $809,-989, or 25 cents a share in the same period last year.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. reported net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, of $1,005,697, equal to $1.13 per common share, compared with $636,238, or $1.03 in the same 1942 period.

Lion Oil Refining Co. reported earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, of $1,095,045, equal to $2.52 a share, compared with $865,301, or $1.51 in the same period last year.

Pacific Lighting Corporation reports consolidated net earnings of $6,043,068, equivalent, after $1,000,000 of preferred dividends, to $3.14 a share on the outstanding common stock for the 12 months ended September 30, 1943. This is $796,711 less than reported for the comparable period ended September 30, 1942, when balance available for the common stock amounted to $3.63 per share.

The Crosley Corporation reported net profits of $2,771,979 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $764,-694 for the corresponding 1942 period.

Phillips Petroleum Company reported net earnings for the third quarter of $3,893,-887, equal to 76 cents per share, compared with $3,749,913, or 84 cents in the same 1942 period.

United Drug, Inc. reported a consolidated net profit of $638,986 for the three months ended Sept. 30, after all charges and taxes, equal to 66 cents a share on the 1,000,000 outstanding shares of common stock and compared with a consolidated net profit of $617,489 in the corresponding quarter last year, or 44 cents a share.

Wheeling Steel Corporation reported profits for the quarter ended Sept. 30 or $942,-185, equal to 98 cents a common share, compared with $839,650, or 68 cents a share in the same quarter last year.

Nation May Face $12 Billion Social Security Plan Soon

By George Erisman
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Do the American people want to adopt a $12 to $20 billion social security program in the midst of war? This is a problem which in all likelihood will be up for consideration in Congress as soon as the present tax law is disposed of.

On Jan. 1, 1944, the present 2 per cent tax paid jointly by workers and employers to support the old age and survivors insurance program is scheduled to be doubled. This rise was to have taken place on Jan. 1, 1943, but was postponed. It maybe postponed again, since there is by no means unanimity as to whether the increase is necessary now, nor as to the impact that higher social security taxes, superimposed on war taxes, will have on that big class of salaried employees who have not received substantial wage increases as have the organized workers.

Despite the fact that the Social Security Act was passed in 1935, it seems evident that the people as a whole are not well-informed either on the implications of "cradle to the grave" social security nor as to the costs of a full-fledged platform on which is to be built a financial structure protecting everyone against the adversities of life—unemployment, sickness, accident and indigent old age.

Growth of Reserve Fund

The Act as amended in 1939 envisioned a rise after 1944 to 5 per cent in 1946 and to 6 per cent in 1949. Estimated tax receipts in 1944 are put at $1,300,000,000 with outgo at a bit over $200,000,000 indicating collections six times payments. The chairman of the Social Security Board has estimated outgo in the year ended June 30, 1948 might range between $490,000,000 and $940,000,000.

The amount of money collected from wages and pay rolls as social security taxes and put in a contingency reserve fund will probably stand at $4¾ billions at the end of 1943. M. Albert Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia stated recently: "We are collecting over six times as much as the current outgo. The contingency reserve at the beginning of 1944 will be well over four times the probable maximum outgo in 1949, five years hence, and about eight times the minimum. Under such conditions, hard-pressed workers may well ask why their Social Security tax should be doubled."

But a more ambitious compulsory program than the one now in effect is up for adoption, one whose full cost has not yet been blueprinted, though estimates put the increase in cost at $6 billions. It is the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill which would not only put into effect the broad recommendations of the National Resources Planning Board but adds some costly features of its own.

The Wagner proposal would set up a unified Federal insurance system; would extend the Social Security program to 15,000,000 persons now outside the system; would give unemployment insurance to all soldiers after the war; would increase unemployment and old-age benefits; would establish national health insurance, and would provide benefits for temporary and permanent disability. To ask that the public at large scrutinize such a tremendous scheme as closely as an individual would examine a house he was preparing to buy, is, as Sherlock Holmes says, elementary. Not alone because of cost, but because of its possible effect on valued American prerogatives, should the "go-slow" sign be observed.

The problem of money cost is regarded as secondary or even incidental to the social worker, but to business and labor it is a vital aspect of the proposal. Like other services or goods it comes down to the question of how much we can afford.

It may be said that we can afford a better system than any other country, but that will depend upon whether we embrace paternalism more and more, or tend to rely on individual initiative which has hitherto been the motivating force behind America's progress and tremendous production. There is an inherent contradiction between the economic security to be guaranteed by law and the individual freedom that has always been associated with risk-taking. Security can never be had except at a price. Under a paternalistic form of government that price is the relinquishment of precious rights.

The Wagner plan is called by its author a simple, conservative, pay-as-you-go insurance proposition. It asks for 6 per cent from the employer and 6 per cent from the worker. The additional cost ($5 billion, says Senator Wagner; $8 billion say others), would bring total spendings on social services of all kinds to above $12 billion a year, or about 10 per cent of 1942 national income.

However, Gerhard Hirschfeld, research director for Insurance Economics Society of America, in the August issue of "Trusts and Estates," puts total cost of the contemplated program at $20 billion, of which $7.7 billion is for old age, etc., $1.6 billions is for public aid, $5.1 billions for medical care, making $14.4 billions for social services. In addition, he enumerates $5.5 billions for nonsocial services such as unemployment, youth programs, etc.

Such a huge outlay may not be too expensive for the richest nation on earth—and then again it may be overambitious. But whatever the proposal of official or social agencies, the people must be advised clearly as to the costs; must realize that with the greater efficiency undoubtedly resulting, there would also be a further concentration of power in Washington with a corresponding loss of sovereignty to the states, and a still greater growth of bureaucracy.

Trend Toward Centralization

It must be admitted that this trend has been evident for years. It is allied with the redistribution of income under the New Deal and the growth of equalitarianism in other countries. It is a departure from the theory that Providence helps them who help themselves and subscribes to the belief that papa (the government) knows best and will take care of his children even after they are grown up.

Nothing that is written here is to be taken as indifference to current human needs in the fields of health, unemployment, and old age. It is recognized that the cause of many personal disasters are in great part social. The questions are rather: Shall Federal government during wartime assume, at huge cost, the direction of a compulsory, all-inclusive social security program that will provide a certain amount of welfare for everyone? Shall private social and philanthropic agencies be allowed to wither or disappear? Shall government more actively compete in the field of private insurance? Shall government direction pervade what has hitherto been largely the prerogative of the individual?

These are not rhetorical questions. They go to the root of much that is distinctively democratic. Compulsory social security implies that present institutions have failed. The people must have ample time to decide whether they will adopt, for instance, a decentralized program such as has successfully operated in Switzerland and the Norwegian countries, or one envisioned in the Beveridge plan for Great Britain. Any plan, however laudable the motive, that projects its operations so far into the future, restricts individual choice and substitutes Federal guidance or compulsion for self-reliance, should undergo the most careful examination. It may be doubted that a time of war permits the inspection that is required.

Fuel Oil Rations Likely For Output of Electricity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced that fuel oil rations for use in generating electric power may be issued beginning Nov. 2 in 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia.

The action is in line with discontinuance of the government program for converting fuel oil facilities in the region to use of an alternate fuel.

More than 900 industrial plants in the area normally used fuel oil to generate power.

G. M. Profits In Quarter 87c Share

NEW YORK—General Motors Corp. net income for the third quarter of this year was $40,128,-280, equal, after preferred dividends, to 87 cents a share on the common stock, according to a report issued yesterday. It compared with $35,718,210, or 77 cents a share, reported for the same period last year. Provision for taxes based on income was $63,587,000, against $37,104,000.

Profit for the nine months was $109,519,455, equal to $2.36 a share for the common stock, against $83,563,119, or $1.76 a share, a year before. Provision for Federal and foreign taxes was $171,273,000, including $93,402,000 excess profits taxes after deducting a postwar credit of $10,267,000, against $87,824,000 for nine months of 1942.

Net sales for the third quarter set a record of $890,794,000, an increase of 11.4 per cent over sales of $832,275,349 in the second quarter and 58 per cent above sales of $626,552,707 in the third quarter of 1942.

For the nine months sales were at a record of $2,699,671,478, comparing with $1,503,880,455 in the 1942 period, an increase of nearly 80 per cent.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman, announced that General Motors plants currently are producing war materials at a rate in excess of $10,000,000 a day, or about $3,-700,000,000 a year.

Average weekly earnings of the company's hourly paid employees in the United States were $58.09 in the third quarter and $56.42 in the nine months, against $55.45 and $52.87, respectively, in the same periods of 1942.

Pay rolls for the third quarter were $341,535,382, compared with $234,915,655 a year before. For the nine months pay rolls were $935,-302,731, against $585,719,794 in the 1942 period. Of the total nine-month pay roll, $65,081,245 represented premiums paid to hourly paid workers for overtime.

Victory Tax Credit Legislation Signed

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed a bill requiring taxpayers to take by next March 15 their so-called postwar victory tax credits.

The credits amount to 25 per cent of victory tax payments for single persons and 40 per cent for married persons.

Taxpayers get no cash refund but may take the credit against future taxes.

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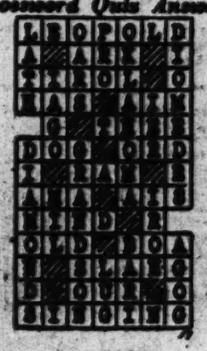

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All the Christian Science Homes, Pleasant View Home, Concord, New Hampshire:
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SPECIAL SPACE ACCEPTANCE
[illegible]

Corcoran Pulls a 'Natural' In Nelson-McSpaden Series

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Trust Freddie Corcoran not to overlook a "natural." His arrangement for a series of five matches between Byron Nelson and Harold McSpaden to determine the No. 1 golfer for 1943 shows him as alert to the interests of the Red Cross, which he is serving while on leave of absence from the Professional Golfers' Association, as he always had been to promote golf and the interests of the pros in peacetime. There are elements to this Nelson-McSpaden series which should make it an unusually good drawing card and the more lucrative, therefore, to the Red Cross or any other war charity which might participate in the gate receipts.

First, there is the fact that Nelson and McSpaden, cronies off the links and partners in many a four-ball tournament including that last month in Minneapolis, are about to have a go at each other to determine who shall be recognized as top man for the year. That means prestige. It may not mean so much, these times, in extra dollars, but it can mean pride and satisfaction, as well as a higher niche in the golfing records.

Unusual Circumstances

But beyond the matter of the personal equation between these two long-time friends, there are the unusual circumstances leading up to this special series. Normally, No. 1 golfer for any year is the winner of the national open, but there was no national open this year or last.

McSpaden won the Tam O'Shanter open in Chicago and George S. May, promoter of that tournament, considered that event as the unofficial national open. An even stronger field of pros, and some prominent amateurs, participated a little later in the Victory tournament, also in Chicago, won by Sammy Byrd. Thereupon a controversy began over whether McSpaden or Byrd was entitled to No. 1 rating.

Invitation Four-Ball

While this controversy was being waged came the invitation four-ball at Minneapolis, at which a poll was taken among the leading pros as to whom they rated tops in the present-day pro ranks and they were almost unanimous for Byron Nelson. Thereupon Craig Wood, last winner of the national open title, in 1941, challenged Nelson to a special match. George May arranged a match between McSpaden and Byrd. The upshot was that Nelson swamped Wood, at 72 holes, while McSpaden did the same to Byrd at 36. Bearing all these factors in mind, the coming Nelson-McSpaden series ought to be a humdinger.

Who will win? My guess is Nelson, with the reservation that it is anything but a sure thing. Both are of the strongly competitive type, pinch hitters, so to speak. Nothing has been said of the conditions of play, i. e., whether the top honor goes to the man winning the greater number of matches or whether it is to be cumulative medal play. If it were a matter of total strokes in the 180 holes, I would go all out for Nelson.

In the combined Tam O'Shanter and Victory tournaments, Nelson's aggregate of strokes for the 144 holes was 567, as against 582 for McSpaden, notwithstanding that McSpaden won the Tam. In national opens and other major events, Nelson's record is by far the more impressive. In the last five national opens he has won one and tied for fifth twice. He has won the Masters', the P. G. A., and many others of the major events, and this year his scoring in general has been remarkable for its consistency, notwithstanding that he won neither the Tam nor the Victory.

Brilliant Spots

McSpaden's record in the last several years cannot stand comparison with Nelson's, yet it has had its brilliant spots and there is no question but that in one of his streaks he can put any opponent to the test, even a Nelson. His best exhibition at match play was in the P. G. A. championship of 1937, when he defeated Clarence Clark, Bunny Torpey, Sam Snead, and Ky Laffoon before succumbing to Denny Shute at the 37th hole in the final. Three years later in the same event he went to the semifinals before Snead beat him.

In medal play it is not to be overlooked that he won the Miami open last December, the Tam O'Shanter this past summer, and that he has won the Massachusetts open four times, climaxed by his record 72-hole total of 280 at Oyster Harbors in 1941.

It so happens that the first clash between McSpaden and Nelson is slated for Pinehurst, Nov. 6, and Pinehurst No. 2 and Oyster Harbors have a lot of characteristics in common, both laid out by the same architect, Donald Ross, Pinehurst somewhat longer. The similarity may be a stimulus for McSpaden.

Few Experienced Goalies May Lead To High Scoring

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The National Hockey League opens its 1943-'44 season tonight with the possibility that the lack of experienced goalies and a change in the rules may lead to high scoring.

Opening games find Boston Bruins at Montreal Canadiens and New York Rangers at Toronto. Tomorrow the Rangers play at Detroit with Toronto jumping to Chicago to meet the Black Hawks.

Change in the rules provide for a 12-inch red line across the middle of the rink. The defending team will be permitted to pass the puck forward to it instead of to the blue line marking the limit of its defensive zone.

Bought From Montreal

Bert Gardiner of the Boston Bruins is one of the few experienced goalies. He was purchased this week from Canadiens.

The other five clubs will start out mostly with rookies. Rangers, to whom goal trouble is nothing new, have 21-year-old Ken McCauley. Canadiens have Bill Durnan, up from Quebec Royals, while Black Hawks probably will start out with Hec Highton, 19, an amateur from Vancouver.

Detroit has Jimmy Franks while Toronto can use either Benny Grant of Don Sutherland.

Since Canada went to war in 1939, there has been a steady drain on N. H. L. manpower which has taken most of the league's outstanding stars and which caused one club, the Brooklyn Americans, to drop out last year. Now the only players left between the ages of 18 and 30 are those who have been rejected or discharged by Canada's armed forces and a few who are permitted to play for the Montreal and Toronto clubs in Canada but may not enter the United States.

Eight at Boston

Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks have more prewar stars than the others—eight at Boston and seven at Chicago, including Johnny Gottselig who retired to a coaching berth a few years ago. The others have five or six apiece, but are reinforced by new stars who have developed in the past year or two and a promising crop of rookies.

Besides Boston and Chicago, principal title contenders may be Montreal Canadiens, who turned up such stars as Buddy O'Connor, Gerry Heffernan, and Elmer Lach in the past few seasons, and Detroit Red Wings, whose hopes were improved by the return of Defenseman Pat Egan, discharged from the Canadian Army a few days ago.

Chess

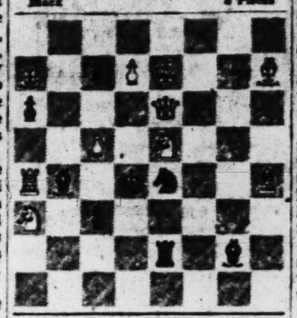
By Frederick R. Chevalier

October 30, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2616

By Eric M. Hamburg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

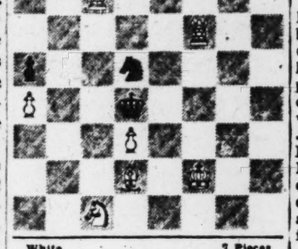
8/B1pPK3B/p3Q3/2P1K1/2b1k2R/-Kt1p6/4r1b1/8

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney. A theme suggested by E. W. Allen: White plays A unpins Black piece B, and subjects C, that threatens mate, to pinning by the defense, and in so doing unpins D which mates.)

Problem No. 2617

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

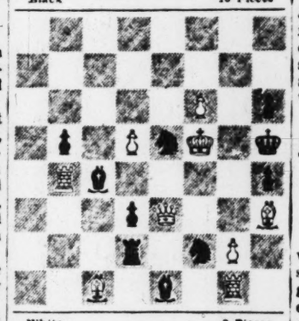
8/2R5/3R2/p2kt4/P2k4/3P4/3B1K2/2K5

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Second Informal Composing Tourney, the final entries for which are appearing in the next few weeks.)

Problem No. 2618

By Hermann Helms

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

8/8/5P1p/1p1PkK1k/1Rb4p/3pQ3B/-3r1kP1/2B1b1R1

White to play and mate in three
(First published in the Brooklyn Eagle of Nov. 1, 1893, and reprinted in the Eagle's chess column of Oct. 14, last, which Mr. Helms has conducted for 50 years! It will be a surprise to those who have known Mr. Helms for only a decade or two to learn that he is a problem composer. This is a strategic three-mover, a type always pleasing to player-solvers.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2613, B-K3
No. 2614, Kt(B2)-K3
No. 2615, R-QR6

No. 2609, S. Ryder of Carmel, N. Y., points out two extra solutions: R-R8 and R-Kt7.

Solvers are particularly requested to report faults in problems entered for the composing tourney, which Alain White has consented to judge.

Helms Jubilee

For 50 years, now, Hermann Helms has been writing weekly chess articles for the Brooklyn Eagle! During this period, he has enlarged his chess writing activity so as to be the most important single factor in publicizing chess. For some 40 years, he has sent out the American Chess Bulletin. And at all important chess functions in this country, he has been responsible for daily news reports. Chess events elsewhere have frequently found their way into the daily press because of cabled reports sent to him personally.

Visiting masters have relied on Mr. Helms to arrange exhibitions for them all over the country, and he has known personally most of the chess great: Capablanca, Lasker, Steinitz, Alekhine, to mention only a few.

Winner of the New York State Championship in 1906 and 1923, he is a strong player, and frequently competes in rapid transit tournaments at the Marshall and Manhattan chess clubs in New York, with many a younger expert falling before his skillful hand.

The president of the United States Chess Federation, George Sturgis, has officially designated Mr. Helms as "Dean of American Chess," and all chess lovers wish him another half century of service to our favorite pastime.

New Blindfold Record

From Rosario, Argentina, comes a report of a record-breaking blindfold exhibition by M. Najdorf, Polish master, who found himself in South America as a member of the Polish team competing in the International Team Tournament, barely under way when war broke out. The report indicates that 40 boards, with two players consulting at each, were played simultaneously, Najdorf winning 36, drawing one, and losing three. The exhibition lasted 17 hours and 35 minutes.

This bests Koltanowski's record, and it will be interesting to see if the Belgian master, now a citizen here, can regain his supremacy in one of his numerous exhibitions in this country.

Amateur Championship

The next important chess event is the United States Amateur championship, preliminaries for which begin Nov. 14. For details write L. Walter Stephens, tournament director, 279 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Championship

The national championship is planned for next Spring. The tournament committee appointed by George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, consists of L. W. Stephens, chairman; F. J. Marshall, L. B. Meyer, A. C. Santasiere, P. Brieger, R. G. Wahrburg, C. J. Danielson, L. J. Regard, Mrs. Maude M. Stephens, and H. Helms, from New York; R. H. Welch, Jr., from Boston, and I. S. Turover, from Washington, D. C.

Horowitz Speculates

In winning the Open Championship and the New York championship, in the Syracuse tournament, I. Horowitz showed a disposition to meet his opposition on their home field, so to speak. No French Defenses, or Sicilians, if he was faced with P-K4! The game below is a Two Knights which begins regularly, but then Horowitz does the unexpected, and gives up the exchange. This is probably unsound, but his superior development pays dividends.

Two Knights' Defense

Mitchell White	Horowitz Black	Mitchell White	Horowitz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 P-QKt4	P-Kt3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	15 Kt-Q4	BxKt
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	16 PxB	QxP
5 PxP	QKt-K4	17 Kt-B3	Kt-K4
6 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	18 Castles	Kt-Bch
7 PxP	PxP	19 K-R	Kt-Kt5
8 Q-R3	P-KB	20 QxKtP	QxRP
9 QxR	B-QB4	21 Q-Kt3	Q-R5
10 Q-Kt3(a)	B-Kt2	23 PxKt	PxP
11 Q-K3	Castles	Resigns	
12 P-QB3	P-KR3		

(a) White begins to lose time, and since Black's chief compensation for his sacrifice is better development of his pieces, these next few moves are highly critical for White: 10 Castles, followed by P-QKt4, looks satisfactory.

In 45 games played under Fritz Crisler the Michigan football team has been shut out only twice.

Stars Taken Into Service Not Through

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Fanfare over impending departures of such stars as Angelo Bertelli of Notre Dame, Merv Pregulman of Michigan, Tony Butkovich of Purdue and Herm Frickey of Northwestern seems to be obscuring the fact these boys can play more college football after the war.

Western Conference officials, noting the widespread idea that these Marine and Navy trainees in transit are through with the college grids, have pointed out the Big Ten and its close associates took steps two years ago to preserve these boys' eligibility for as much postwar playing time as they were entitled to when they entered the service.

Although today's game against Navy has been considered Bertelli's last for Notre Dame, this season has not counted against the Italian passer's record and he still can come back to South Bend after the war to play another year.

Another Irish star, Julie Rykovich, who is not slated to depart now, was just a freshman at Illinois last year and if he returns to his alma mater after "the duration," he will have three years of playing time ahead on Conference gridirons.

Thus Coach Ray Eliot of the Illini can reasonably hope to get back Butkovich, Alex Agase, John Genis, Joe Buscemi, and some of his other proteges now at Purdue, plus Rykovich. Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin can do a bit of postwar planning around Elroy Hirsch, Jack Wing, Bob Hanzlik, and Fred Negus, now on lend-lease at Michigan, and the Wolverines can expect Capt. Paul White, already departed, and Pregulman to return after the war and play some more for the Wolverines.

Likewise Otto Graham of Northwestern, a V-5 senior who will round out his third season this fall, really has another year of Big Ten eligibility. And Frickey could go back to rejoin his old Minnesota team.

The action taken by the Big Ten & Company in 1941 was aimed at freeing their athletes from various eligibility rulings regarding seasons of competition, professional activities, and other matters during the time they are in service.

Jumbos, Cadets Meet for First Time in History

Tufts and The U. S. Coast Guard, which never before have met in sports, are celebrating their first get-together in a big way this week end. Football teams of the two schools will clash at the Oval at 2 p. m. tomorrow afternoon, while their soccer and cross country outfits were due to meet this afternoon.

The gridiron game promises to be exceedingly close, with whatever edge there is being given the Cadets from New London, who will be at full strength for the first time since their opening game. Back in the line-up are both Johnny Austin, captain and blocking back, and Jack Dorsey, ace tailback, both of whom have been sidelined because of injuries.

The lines will probably have a lot to do with the outcome of the game, with the Coast Guardsmen boasting the heavier forward wall. Tufts, however, has one of its best lines in recent years and it has given a good account of itself in every game this fall.

The game will be a Homecoming Day affair, with the program consisting of a parade to the game by the Tufts Naval R. O. T. C., 1,000 strong, a demonstration drill between the halves by the drill team, and the appearance of two bands, the Tufts Navy outfit and the Boston Coast Guard District band.

Acid Test Shows Both Hands Must Be Used in Golf

PENDLETON, Ore. (AP)—Professionals Fred Hall and Alva Albert, a couple of right-handed golfers who consistently shoot par, got into that eternal argument about whether the right or the left hand is the more important in the golf swing.

So Hall picked up a club in his left hand and Albert gripped one in his right and they marched off to the first tee, determined to settle the thing once and for all.

Albert swung mightily. The ball rolled slowly 100 yards down the middle. Hall swung even harder. The ball trickled 10 yards, also down the middle.

And that was practically the last time either was seen in the fairway.

Long after, they struggled up to the ninth green of the par 35 course, Hall with a club still in his left hand and Albert with his in the right.

Their scores: Albert 62, Hall 63.

Their conclusion: Golf is a two-handed game.

Cicero and Caesar

ALEXANDRIA, La. (AP)—Cicero and Caesar are star backs on the Alexandria High School football team. No relation to Marcus Tullius Cicero and Julius Caesar, however, the footballers' first names are Frank and John.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 29

South

Sa. Carolina 39, Charleston C. C. 0.
Georgia 39, Howard 0.
Presbyterian 19, Camp Gordon 13.

Midwest

Tuskegee, Ala. Institute 27, Wilberforce 0.
Rosecrans Army Air Field 33, Wentworth Military Academy 12.
Kearns Army Air Base 20, Bushnell Army Hospital 0.

Canceled Games

Duane vs. Maryville (Mo.) Teachers.
St. Joe (Mo.) vs. Peru.
Missouri Valley vs. Wentworth.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

3 REGULAR SHIFTS
7 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M. to 11 P. M.
11 P. M. to 7 A. M.
Clean, Pleasant Work
A Field with a Future
Good Way to Start
A Real War Effort
RAYTHEON
NEWTON

How to Get to RAYTHEON

From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes right past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus, ride about 4 or 5 min. Get off at Chapel Street.

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Here's a job a woman can really do. In fact women excel at this work. No particular strength required—just normal activity, quick eyes, alert wits. It's a field so new that everybody has a chance for a fine future—so important that you'll know your job is a real help to every man in Uncle Sam's service. Come see us and hear more about the Raytheon job where you will fit the best!

Here's Your Carfare

Clip this coupon and bring it along with you. We'll pay round-trip carfare within 10 miles of Newton.

Call in person, or write for application blank and descriptive folder.

If you have been employed in another essential industry, bring release from last employer or from War Manpower Commission, 9 Beacon St., Boston.

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ALBANY, N. Y.—Woman for general housework and cooking; two adults, small home; perm. position. L. O. L., 8 Van Rensselaer Blvd.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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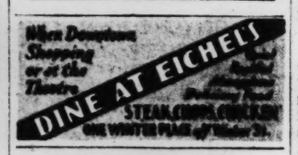

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CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
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For Dependable Tailoring Shop at McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL

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"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.

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Famous for its Store Services... Theatre Booking Office... and Well-known Beauty Salon.

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WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

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George George

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Save our discount stamps

161-165 CUBA STREET

Branches at: NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

LINDSAY'S LTD.

Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

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We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting

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for FURNITURE

167 Riddiford Street — Telephone 24,010

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pigeons Play New Role in War

Feathered Messengers Are Also Lifesavers

Pigeons have been carrying military dispatches for more than 2,000 years of warfare, but these feathered messengers have a new role in the present war. They are engaged in the task of saving the lives of airmen forced down at sea in waters adjacent to the British Isles.

In four years of war many British pilots whose planes have fallen into the sea owe their lives to the aid promptly obtained by pigeons. British pilots on patrol beyond land always carry a pigeon as a final method of communication.

Radios may be put out of action or develop mechanical trouble, and when this happens the pigeon is the only means of bringing rescuers to the crew which has been forced down—unless in those rare instances where their plight is observed by another plane.

The National Pigeon Service is the civilian organization in Great Britain which supplies pigeons to the R. A. F. Members of this organization have pigeon lofts near the R. A. F. stations they serve, and when the full story of the war in the air over Britain can be told they will add a noteworthy chapter.

Wide World from Royal Canadian Navy

Today's battles at sea often wreck the most modern communication facilities and leave a ship unable to communicate with land bases or other friendly ships. This problem is being solved on British and Canadian warships by the use of carrier pigeons. This photo shows a message container being fastened to the leg of a pigeon.

"Sunny Hours" Fan Writes From the South Pacific

This is really a little note to the writer of your column, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours."

Today marks the end of my second year in the army, and I have spent most of that time on an island "Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific."

Since my arrival here, I have received ninety letters from a lifelong friend of mine, Miss H——, and always there are several little clippings of "Sunny Hours."

I am writing to tell you that those little human interest stories are enjoyed, and waited for, by all the men of my unit! You see, I am the supply sergeant, and, when I found that the boys enjoyed them as much as I did, I have made it a habit to tack them all upon my bulletin board!

The boys have asked me to write to you so that perhaps, somehow, you might thank Miss H—— for all of us for sending the little clippings, you for publishing them, and suggest that other readers include "I Record Only the Sunny Hours" in their letters to the boys!

Sincerely,
Sergeant Wm. B. M.,
c/o Postmaster,
San Francisco.

Sergeant Wm. B. M.'s appreciation is shared with our readers who have contributed items to this column. Have you sent in your "good neighbor" story? This is a cordial invitation to do so.

Mosquito Bombers

England's famous light-weight mosquito bombers owe their lightness to the balsa wood used in their construction; this lighter-than-cork wood is obtained principally from Ecuador.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"I was looking for a remnant to match that worn place in your pants, dear, when I ran across this lovely silver fox cape."

Brevities

Punch ©: A Punch and Judy show is said to have been still the most popular attraction at a seaside resort on the Southeast Coast. Children had great difficulty in dragging their parents away to view the minefields and gun-emplacements.

Minneapolis Star-Journal: The postwar planners, as we understand it, are devising new products to keep factories, busy so there will be work for everybody making things that will simplify living and give us all a lot of added leisure.

Ryan in Boston Herald: The best way to lure a boy away from hoodlumism, says an expert in such matters, is to switch his interest. Grandpa used to think it helped a lot to do the same thing to the seat of his pants.

A Verse for Today ...

My soul trusteth in thee: yea, in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be overpast.
—Ps. 57:1

Storing Qualities

Only those vegetables that grow one season and produce seed the next can be successfully stored without special processing, such as canning, freezing, etc.; they include potatoes, onions, carrots, beets, turnips, cabbage and others.

Today's Quotation

Men buy success by giving up a host
Of things they want for
what they want the most.

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN

In Lighter Vein

Back in Circulation

"Well, Willie, your sister has given herself to me for a Christmas present. What do you think of that?"

"That's what she did for Mr. Bunker last year; an' he gave her back 'fore Easter. I bet you'll do the same."—Exchange.

Action

To his Negro company, a colored topkick spoke dire words:

"From now on, when ah blow this whistle, ah want to see a huge impenetrable cloud of dust come boiling outa dem tents. When dat dust clears away, ah wants to find three rows of statues."—Golden Gate (Calif.) Guardian.

Daily Anecdotes

Vain Counsel

The ways of improvident genius are sometimes both touching and amusing.

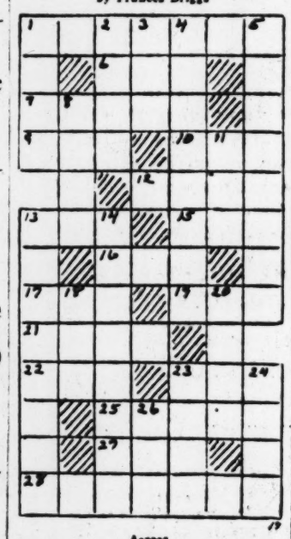
Eugene Field, the poet, was a great lover of books, but seldom possessed the means to buy the volumes he most cherished.

One day a purchaser of an old volume came upon this quaint proof of the poet's unfulfilled desires. It consisted of a slip of paper upon which Field had written this impromptu verse:

Kind friend, for goodness sake forbear
To buy the book thou findest here,
For when I do obtain the pelf,
I mean to buy the book myself.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is name of the Belgian King?
6—What was a famous vessel of refuge?
7—Where is yodeling common?
9—Possesses.
10—Purpose.
12—What is the objective case of "thou"?
13—What do you call a member of the canine?
15—What is name of a city in Nebraska?
16—A male Loon would be what?
17—Candlenut tree.
19—What sloths inhabit northern South America?
21—Who was termed the "Raphael of Cats"?
22—Aged.
23—What is a long, round scarf of fur or feathers for the neck?
25—Popular cant is what?
27—Pronoun.
28—Basilio is instructor of what in "Barber of Seville"?

Down

1—What is one of thin narrow strips used to make groundwork for plastering?
2—What implements are used in dories?
3—In favor of.
4—What State of U. S. is subject of a musical comedy now very popular?
5—What mythological king of Argos was noted for his bravery and wisdom?
6—What character in "Othello" would Lawrence Tibbett sing?
11—Suffix.
13—What are produced by the famous Kimberley mines?
14—What was relationship of President Benjamin Harrison to President William H. Harrison?
18—One thousand.
20—In Poe's poem, what kind of bells have "rust within their throats"?
23—What is an Italian seaport on the Adriatic?
24—Eager.
26—Who was the Celtic god of light?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE MAY SOON BE MAKING DELIVERIES BY HELICOPTERS.

THIS NEW SERVICE IS WONDERFUL
WHEN MR. ABDULA WANTS TO RETURN A PACKAGE HE PUTS IT ON THAT ROPE TRICK
Filene's
HE ALWAYS PICKS UP THE EMPLOYEES WHO LIVE IN THE SUBURBS
CERTAINLY IS QUICK DELIVERY
LF. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Crime and Punishment*

By LE PELLEY

IS MR WICKLE GOING TO BE SURPRISED WHEN HE SEES HIS BUGGY ON THE ROOF!
OH... LOO :- MR WICKLE LEFT HIS LADDER OUT! LET'S PUT IT AWAY FOR HIM
SURE
HMM... THERE'S TUBBY DOWN THERE ... MUSTN'T LET HIM SEE ME!
OOPPS... HE TOOK THE LADDER.
OH MY... THIS IS EMBARRASSING
OH MR WICKLE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Is Queer!*

By RODGERS

"This little girl seems to think my Buzzy belongs to her!" Joan told the Pet Shop man-
"Well, you just sold him to me!" the little girl said-
"Hum-m, let's see," and with that the man began to count the kittens in the window-
"Twelve!" he counted. "That's queer. I only had twelve to start with and I did sell this little girl one of them!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's All Very Simple*

By THE HAGERS

My suspect I kept well in sight. Could he explain the dynamite?
"Stop, please!" My heart was fluttering As I stepped up and tapped his wing.
"Explain your actions! I refer To Drakeville's railroad station, sir."
"Now me, you can't incriminate. My wife was due. The train is late!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1943 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — (a) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Another Coal Crisis

It does not immediately appear who President Roosevelt believes he is threatening when he speaks of taking over the coal mines again. It will be recalled that John L. Lewis specified the Government should retain operation of the mines until the wage dispute was finally settled, an event he expected before Oct. 31.

That the mines were returned to the owners before that date was in no small measure due to continued pressure from the owners. The miners did not urge this course. Presumably, they will welcome a return to Federal management.

This being so, the President is confronted with another dilemma. He can call out the troops and attempt the unhappy job of "mining coal with bayonets," or he can seek the formula for finally ending the disagreement in the coal fields and bringing some measure of lasting peace to those turbulent areas where it is estimated 90,000 have already left their jobs, and more are on the way.

It serves no useful purpose to rail at the miners. They have already been made the object of public displeasure. Whatever anti-labor reaction exists in the Country, and among the armed forces, today largely results from the coal miners' apparent disregard of the vivid fact the war can't be fought through to a successful conclusion without their help.

The miners individually—and assuredly their leaders—know the vital nature of their product, though some may underestimate the acuteness of the national peril. That in spite of even a glimpse of what a general coal strike at this time means, the miners would persist in a strike can only mean that there is some deep trouble in the industry, some long-held and burning resentment that looms in their thoughts out of all perspective.

We cannot believe it is entirely a desire for more money. Patriotism, and it must not be forgotten there are coal miners and sons of coal miners in the armed ranks, would overcome that in time of war. Moreover, the War Labor Board's proposal seems to give them between $8 and $10 more a week to take home, bringing pay in some areas, according to Chairman Davis, up to $60 weekly.

It is true the Board's plan would not do this in a fashion that would bring fullest benefit to the miners in time of slack work.

Somehow, the miners must be made to see the vital importance of their continued work. They must be brought to see that this is not the time to press for social gains no matter how greatly deserved. They must be given some comprehension of what inflation means to the Country, no less than to themselves.

This is no easy task. It may require great evidences of good faith on the part of others, even surrender of soaring pay of war industry executives, a scaling down of corporation profits, really deflating tax measures, and more effective controls on living costs.

All this is quite an order to hand the President in the midst of a war. But it may be the thing that is required to cause him, Congress and the Country at large, to tighten up and correct the looseness and expediences of the past.

A Dark Day in Berlin

Reports from London say that President Roosevelt's announcement of the substantial success of the Moscow conference is headlined above all war news. The same thing may not be true in Berlin newspapers, but we suspect the news value is fully appreciated in the Chancellery.

We do not yet have before us the documents that are apparently to be signed in the White Room of the Spiridonovka Mansion, so we do not positively know the areas of agreement that have been blocked out in Moscow.

Aside from the display of political unity that now confronts Berlin, despite months of clever German manipulation to prevent it, there is, too, the very lively prospect of even closer military collaboration. It is certainly no secret that Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden were made completely cognizant of the Russian attitude towards a second front.

Does the continued amiability in Moscow indicate that Germany must soon marshal men and material against an invasion coming across the English Channel, as well as fight in Central Italy, in the Balkans, and along the raging 2,000 miles of their Eastern front, while German civilians and industry continue under the blast of allied bombs, and how long can all this be endured?

That is the dark question Berlin must ponder in the wake of the news from Moscow.

Co-operation Bears Fruit

One reason, of course, that T. K. Quinn, director general of the War Production Drive, can report substantial progress for his Labor-Management Committees is that before these groups even begin to function, the chief bone of contention between them, wages, is eliminated from discussions.

Thus, the committees can get immediately to the task in hand, which is to utilize the best ideas of workers and management for getting the war goods produced.

The War Production Drive is most frequently thought of in terms of suggestions made by workers for some simple change in procedure that results in dramatic production increases—the placing of a light so work failures were reduced, the change in design of a torpedo tube so production could be upped, and so on—but as time passes the drive enters new phases. Management, for example, has been helped in combatting absenteeism.

To the man in the swivel chair in the front office the reasons for absenteeism may seem to be such homely things as laziness and money burning holes in the pocket, while to the boys in the shop it may look like over-long hours without relief, poor transportation, or because the stores are closed during his off hours.

In the reports on the hundred cases cited, one fact seems to stand out: The plants that have enjoyed the greatest success with the plan have been those in which management demonstrated the most enthusiasm and co-operation.

Equal Rights for Women

When the Declaration of Independence affirmed that all men are created equal, was men used in a generic sense, to include women? If so, it is time the Constitution was catching up with the Declaration. To this end Congress has before it a proposed amendment to insure that

> Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

The House Judiciary Committee recently voted by a narrow margin against the amendment, but the Senate Judiciary Committee has given it strong indorsement, and approval in the Senate would sharply revive hopes for adoption in this Congress.

These hopes are today vastly stronger than at any time in the twenty years the question has been under debate. Th amendment has been put in a clearer form which meets some earlier objections, both law and custom have been moving toward equal treatment in industry, and the war has drawn women into new fields and proved their capacity to stand on their own feet.

There has never been any doubt about the principle of equal rights for women. But many sincere and enlightened folk have questioned the effect in practice of an equal rights amendment. They have pointed out that many of the discriminations against women are matters of custom and cannot be changed by changing the Constitution. And among those who have worked most devotedly to prevent the exploitation of women in industry there have been apprehensions lest special legal protections for women should be destroyed.

This last danger has become smaller as public conscience and union organization have given women more power to protect themselves. Moreover, the war has proved that in the matter of night shifts and hard physical labor women are less in need of special consideration than had been supposed. Indeed, the wartime record supports the suggestion that many laws were intended less to protect women than to protect men from their competition.

The trend of protective legislation today is more in the direction of providing safeguards for both men and women, as in the Wages and Hours Law. And where motherhood indicates special consideration, it is handled on a health basis, just as would the special needs of a man who had been temporarily incapacitated. At the same time, the original practical advantages of removing local and national legal discriminations which deny women equal rights in matters of holding property, or public office, of controlling their earnings or their children, remain.

As the situation has developed, it appears to us that today the certain gains from an equal rights amendment outweigh the possible losses. Basically, woman's place will still depend less on the law than on the thinking of herself and her brothers, but setting up a clear constitutional support of the spiritual fact that men and women are created equal will raise a standard by which the thought and action of humanity will be uplifted.

In Der Führer's Face

Our Readers Say—

The Corsica Story

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I write a few words about the article of Mr. Mallory Browne, "It Nearly Happened in Corsica," published in The Christian Science Monitor?

This article is quite right in stressing the importance of the Corsican Patriots and of their courageous communistic leaders, but the writer seems to cast aside very deliberately although unintentionally I am sure, the influence of the invading French Army. I quote these words: "The Communists were the real leaders of the Corsican resistance movement," and in the next column: "By a remarkable combination of tact and authority —authority backed, of course, by the French National Committee's army of liberation— Luizet was able to redress this situation just in time before the Communist Party leaders had been able to get themselves fully installed in power."

The truth is that General Henri Honoré Giraud had been preparing the underground movement in Corsica and sending them arms by airplane since the beginning of 1943, and the quick and marvelous results of his invasion were the effects of that perfect coordination.

The activity of the French Army and of the French Underground Movement can no more be separated than hands and feet, if we want to regain France, and any tendency to be unfair to one or the other would be detrimental to the cause of the Allies and to the reconstruction of France. It was to prevent these factions that the British Government had to stop the printing of the "Marseillaise" in London.

A FRENCH WOMAN

New York

"Paddle Your Own Canoe"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ever wonder how this homely old Americanism got into the language? Some ninety years ago, when Harper's Magazine was considered almost as essential to a household as the furniture itself, the following unsigned poem appeared in its columns:

> Voyager upon life's sea,
> To yourself be true
> And where'er your lot may be,
> Paddle your own canoe.
>
> Leave to Heaven, in humble trust,
> All you will to do;
> But if you would succeed, you must
> Paddle your own canoe.

The phrase quickly took root and soon became common expression for individual initiative. Etymologists, those learned whitebeards who search out how words and phrases originate, believe this wise counsel was inspired by the proverbial French saying, "Il conduit bien es barque." Or, in English, "He knows how to run his boat."

And in any era, that's what measures the man.

PAUL H. GILBERT

New York

A Sparkling Capital

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is some sparkle to the cloudiest week in Washington—and this has seemed like one of the cloudiest. The girl who attaches the visitor's badge to your lapel at the Office of War Information, the girl who runs the elevator in the office building or the hotel, the girl who drives your cab, or who directs you to a dining-room table, or tells you the big official will see you in a few minutes—she's what puts the sparkle in Washington when the sun goes A. W. O. L.

Smiles? To be sure. But the sparkle comes from the third finger of the left hand of—can it be every girl in the capital?

The diamonds aren't very big. They are the kind a young man can buy on a soldier's or a sailor's pay. In peacetime, the merest clerk or even the office boy can "budget" a diamond big enough to do justice to the future he is carving out for himself. But it's different now. The stones are smaller, but what they lack in size they make up in number.

M. COURT

Washington

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mme. Koo Has Fun

The Bookshelf

Into Chinese-American good neighborliness recently enhanced by the visit of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, another Chinese woman has injected the story of a fabulous life that began in Java, led to European courts and has, for the moment, taken refuge in New York City.

She is the exotic, admittedly-pampered Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who frankly tells all—or almost all—in HUI-LAN KOO, an autobiography told to Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer (New York: Dial Press. $3.).

Withdrawn on the eve of its publication last April, Mme. Koo's book is now advertised as an "unsuppressed autobiography" that differs from the original "only in so far as the sections on Chinese politics are concerned." True, these are the main deletions, but there have also been others. The book has been toned down. Emotional outbursts have been calmed, offensive Chinese customs now outlawed are slurred over and intimate conversations between Mme. Koo and her husband eliminated. Over all has passed the diplomatic hand of an editor or the editing hand of a diplomat.

* * *

Yet "Hui-Lan Koo" is still far from a dull book. Her account of her self-centered life, it is true, may not exactly encourage Americans to loose their pursestrings for the cause of China relief, but her intimate glimpses into Chinese traditions and customs are bound to give the Western world a better understanding of what China is trying to come out of, and thus loosen their heart-strings a little more.

Mme. Koo's world of Rolls Royces, palatial homes and lavish entertaining was suddenly disrupted by the war. In a strange new world she is striving to find worthwhile interests, but it is not difficult to see that the struggle is hard for her.

Her old pattern of life that included such amusements as driving from Paris to The Hague just for a taste of Javanese "rijstaffel" is gone forever.

"My childhood home, Java, hot and immutably indolent, is no more," she says.

"The home of my young womanhood, my Peking dream palace, is no more. A plundering general holds sway and along the echoing corridors, his brutish officers clank on bandy legs. . . .

"My Paris embassy is no more. . . . Each facet of the lovely life which mated Paris to gaiety has been extinguished."

* * *

There is a note of longing in Mme. Koo's words. Yet she ends on a note of courage. When the war is over, she predicts, "people returning to their everyday round will follow a brighter pattern."

Mme. Koo's autobiography, even in its revised version, is a frank, eye-opening account of a life that presents an almost unbelievable contrast with the poverty and strain the Chinese people are living through today.

M. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

WPB Decentralization

The War Production Board is apparently preparing to take a long overdue step to improve its efficiency. A sweeping decentralization program is to be put into effect. No longer will everything be funneled into Washington with the inescapable delay and red tape.

In effect, there will soon be 13 little WPB's because each regional branch will be given far greater authority and only broad general policies will be controlled from Washington.

Miland G. Batcheller, operations vice-chairman . . . believes decentralization will save businessmen a third of their trips to Washington and will cut paper work 25 to 40 per cent.

This is a move in the right direction. Such decentralization is needed, not only in WPB but in almost every other Federal wartime bureau and in many peacetime bureaus.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"Headed for Inflation"

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Street

To introduce a personal note into these intimate messages, this writer wishes to divulge a secret: Washington correspondents are not omniscient. You may have suspected this. Anyway, it is so.

The issue rises because of the tax matter. The average American probably is baffled by the conflicting views coming out of Washington. Well—so is the average Washington correspondent. He, too, wonders whom he can believe. The Treasury wants 10.5 billion dollars of added taxes. The National Association of Manufacturers wants none. There is a bitter fight over the sales tax. And so on.

One looks round anxiously for an opinion that can meet two tests: Is it informed? And, Is it disintrested? On the same day on which J. Cheever Cowdin presented the N. A. M.'s argument against higher taxes to the Ways and Means Committee, Frank D. Graham, Princeton political economist, presented the views of 89 leading economists picked from those members of the American Economic Association who were interested in public finance, or money, and banking. If academic opinion is worth anything, these views deserve study.

* * *

Here are some of the points:

1. Is the original Treasury tax goal, which the House committee emasculated, too high?

"We think, Mr. Chairman, that the recommendations of the Treasury, far from being excessive, are not heavy enough. . . . If the danger of inflation is not scotched, we will suffer far more than we can possibly suffer under any taxes."

2. How about a sales tax?

The group is divided. But regardless of the merits of the sales tax, per se, "there is no feasible rate, that we can see, which would produce anything like the revenue we feel is needed."

3. C. I. O. President Philip Murray bitterly opposed lowering income tax exemptions. How about it?

"We do not think that Mr. Philip Murray is necessarily an expert on taxation. He knows what the interests of his group are, no doubt."

4. Will increased production alone meet the inflation problem without higher taxes?

"The inflation problem is not solved by increasing production of civilian goods. If we increase production, there will be new income equivalent to that new production, and the amount of money that is going around unabsorbed will be there."

5. "Doctor," asked a committeeman, "is your group apparently of the opinion that we are headed for inflation?"

Dr. Graham: "Yes, sir."

Dr. Graham is himself author of a standard book on German inflation.

* * *

"The history of all inflation," he testified, "goes to show that as soon as you reach what you might call the breaking point—that is, as soon as people begin to think prices are going to rise indefinitely—then you shift from the psychology of saving to the psychology of spending, and the people want to get rid of their money as fast as they can.

"Here is one point. There are a lot of people who favor inflation. The businessman is one of them. It makes his prices rise faster than his costs. In Germany, the real difficulty which led them to complete disaster was that the business classes could never be got to support the Government in an attempt to stop inflation."

Representative Reed: "When you say the businessmen, we are concerned with the great mass of comparatively little fellows who are businessmen."

Dr. Graham: "It was the big businessmen in Germany who favored inflation."

Words, coming from such an authority might be pondered. The colloquy ended, however, with Harold Knutson (R), of Minnesota, minority committee spokesman, applying his own criterion.

"Did you ever have to meet a pay roll?" he asked.

Dr. Graham: "No, sir."

Corrupting an Inheritance

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

There are those still active in the affairs of the world who easily recall the time when the required reading prescribed, and cheerfully accepted, was the work of those still regarded as great authors. To name even a few of these would leave out of the list the names which might appeal to some more than those which might be mentioned. Even to the homes of transplanted New Englanders and New Yorkers in the then new empire of the Mdidle West there came the standard publications of the period, and also the treasured books brought from homes left behind.

An unprejudiced appraisal of those magazines and books, even from a considerable distance in decades, places them, in quality, in substance, and in intriguing interest, as superior in all essential particulars to much that is offered to the reader today. Dickens had all but completed his work, leaving it unfinished in the midst of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Lowell, Holmes, Longfellow, Edward Everett Hale, in New England seemed to give unceasingly. James Fenimore Cooper had left us his rich heritage of adventure. Mark Twain had written "Roughing It," and "Innocents Abroad." In their path came James Whitcomb Riley and Edgar W. (Bill) Nye, Edward Eggleston, and those of the school of the '70s.

* * *

It is an assertion which cannot easily be controverted that in the still legible pages of all the so-called popular books of the period here embraced, no single word or phrase can be found which can in any way offend as profane or suggestive. Those who, beside the table on a winter's night, in the uncertain light of a single kerosene lamp, have devoured the pages of Scott, Thackeray, Jules Verne, Victor Hugo, and those who wrote so much and so well, cannot but wonder why it is that so many of our modern writers find it necessary, or convenient, to corrupt so high a literary inheritance by resorting to tawdry suggestiveness and offensive profanity.

Soberly and thoughtfully regarded, the trend is dangerous and, unless checked, one whose momentum will perpetuate, in our literature and in the spoken word, the marks of decadency and provincialism. Language is never static. It grows by contributing impulses, irresistibly and, it should be, progressively. Research, invention, new frontiers of thought and space, the revelations of experience and the resolving of hitherto undiscovered elements, all contribute to the expanding lexicon.

These new words, whether derived from logical roots or coined to fit a particular peculiar need, may properly be added to the rich store from which all may draw at will. Why, then, the inquiring critic asks, do those of us who read because we like to read, or study because we find it profitable, calmly and unprotestingly fail to challenge the designing or careless offenders who corrupt the printed page and challenge our right to protest, by the increasingly generous use of the language of the street and the insinuating atmosphere of a third-rate tavern?

* * *

With prudent forethought and wise precaution, the responsible supervisors of radio chains early definitely forbade the use of profanity, minced oaths, or broadly suggestive language on radiocast programs. It is generally agreed that the rule has been strictly enforced and more or less cheerfully observed. To such paternalistic censorship no reasonable person will or can object.

But even with what we admit to be an inherent, rather than an acquired opposition to imposed censorship, except as it aids in a common cause in time of national need, it would not be difficult to agree that a national emergency exists now if we deem it important to preserve our common language from the corruption threateing it.

If it could be charged that heretofore we as a people had been careless, or had encouraged or permitted, in our literature, in our schools, or in our colleges, an appreciable lowering of the standards set for us by generations of scholars and writers, our case against the offenders would not be strong. But we have not been remiss. We must not be remiss now.

Lacking co-operation by the publishers who, if they would, could impose an effective censorship, the remedy available is to convince affronting writers that the books which violate the rule are not popular.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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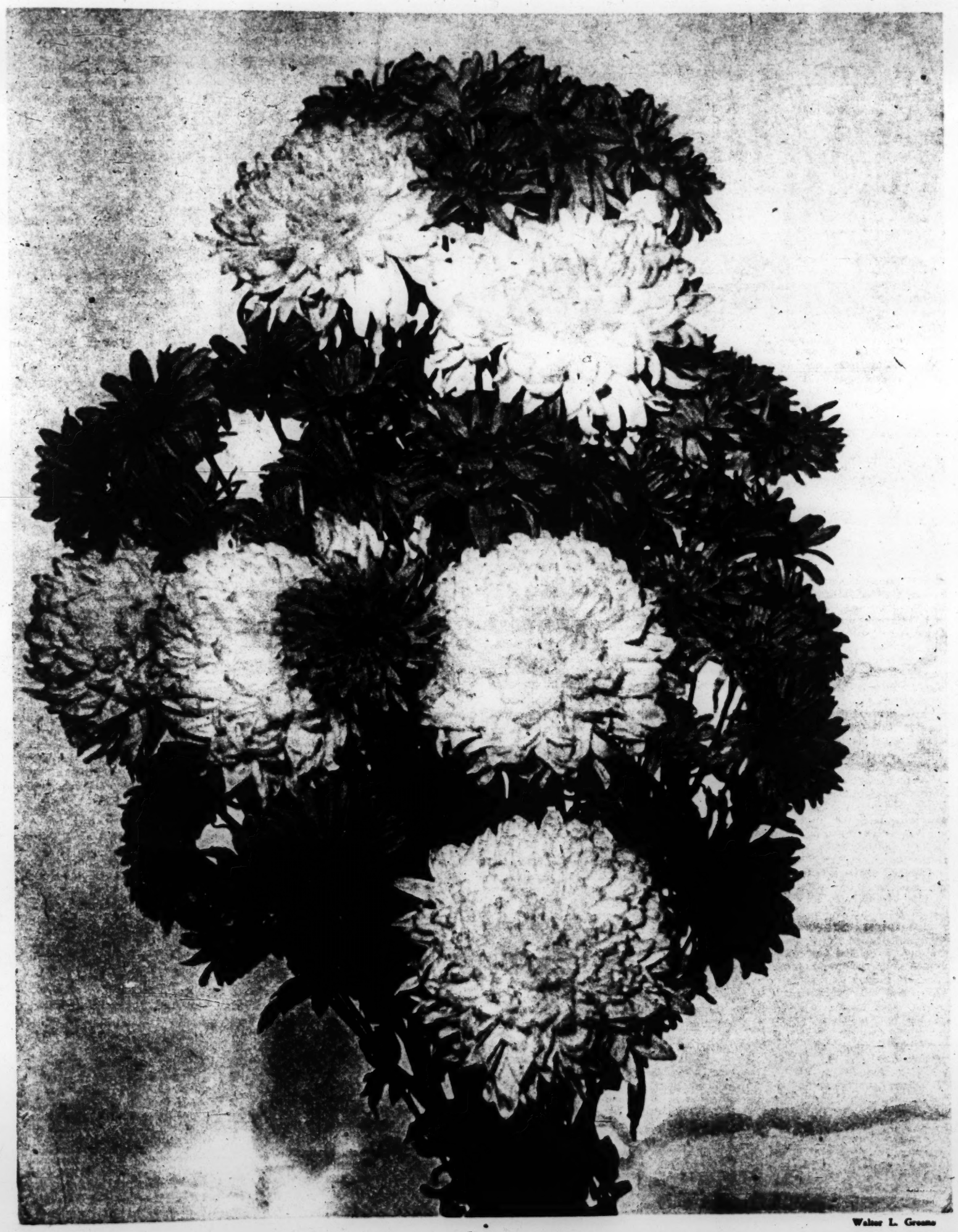
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, OCTOBER 30, 1943



Walter L. Greene

AUTUMN GLORY—DEBUT FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS • *Pages 8 and 9*

The Alps: German Bottleneck - - - - - - *by Egone* - - - - - - - **Pages 4 and 5**

Atlantis Now

(First of two articles)

By Clarence K. Streit

HOW TO REACH IT IS THE QUESTION

WOULD NOT UNION now of the Atlantic democracies conflict with the United Nations? Can they co-exist? So they ask, they who assume that our relations with all other nations must necessarily be on the same basis, and fear especially to unite with the democracies more closely than with Russia and China.

With the best of intentions, the members of this school start down the attractively simple one-way road that has led so many others to failure. For it they abandon the old United States two-way road which successfully combines apparently opposite policies.

During the Revolutionary War, Washington and Franklin might have argued that Virginia and Pennsylvania should take care not to offend the powerful Bourbon monarchy by allying with it on a different basis than they united with their democratic neighbors. But nonetheless they advocated alliances with the former, federal union with the latter.

One of the first results was that the democratic principles of this Union began to spread through Europe by revolution in France, and then through the Spanish colonies in America. When the powers of the Holy Alliance later restored oppression in Europe and sought to restore it in Spanish America, too, Monroe laid down a different policy for us in Latin America than the one we followed in Europe or among our own states. It was the power that federal union gave our states that emboldened him to do this, and enabled his Doctrine—with British backing—to save the immature democracies of the Western Hemisphere from the Holy Alliance.

Since then we have differentiated in various ways in our relations with other nations, practicing disarmament, for example, with one country, Canada, but with no other.

The question before us today is not, Union Now or the United Nations. It is simply a question of continuing the time-tested American practice by using two ways—Union Now and the United Nations—to gain freedom's peace. The answer is to follow the leadership of Washington and Franklin by forming a Union now of the 10 or 15 democracies of Atlantis, and to follow the leadership of Monroe and Wilson in having this Union insure the safety of immature democracies everywhere and develop cooperative relations with Russia and all the world through the United Nations.

While our appeasers and brotherhood-or-busters have been worrying about Soviet Russia, the Kremlin itself has been practicing two relationships with the bluntest kind of realism—trading as a neutral with the power that attacked us, fighting with us only against the power that invaded it. Nor is this the only example it has set. Which brings us to another important consideration.

Before the war *Union Now* proposed to encourage the victims of autocracy to adopt democracy by providing "equally for the protection of the democracies against attack by foreign autocracy while it remains, and for the admission of each autocratic country into the Union once it becomes a democracy in the only possible way—by the will and effort of its own people."

After the war began I urged in *Union Now With Britain* that we offer membership in the Union to those "who prove their readiness for membership by the way in which they restore at home their own free rights as men," thus encouraging the Axis peoples to revolt by putting a premium on democracy:

> This is no question to put off till the peace conference. We need to begin this Constitution beforehand in order to win the war at the least cost and in the shortest time. To do this we must lean backwards—while still building soundly—to prove that we are not aiming at English-speaking hegemony or giving windy promises, but are actually establishing a nucleus World Federal Union open even to our enemies at the same price we pay ourselves. . . .
>
> This is, then, a strategy for winning both the war and the peace by *first* halting autocracy's war machine . . . and *then* . . . overthrowing it in the way that costs the fewest lives and gives the best security for peace and freedom—by inducing the people on whom dictatorship has fastened itself to throw it off themselves.

The problem is to defeat dictatorship without thereby humiliating the people with whom it is identified, or causing such bitterness as to make it extremely difficult for us and them to work together in a Union government. The answer is to make the victory over dictatorship a common one and divide the credit for it equally—we having the risk and credit of halting the dictator and they having the risk and credit of unhorsing him, we contributing the nucleus of a world republic, and they contributing the proof that it is a living, growing nucleus.

Thus we and they shall keep our self-respect. Our peace can then breed no further war, for then all the children of the Union, no matter what their origin, can remember, with the equal pride that peace requires, the part their parents played in the great days when the Union of the Free began.

Some feared to adopt this policy because its enemies misrepresented *Union Now With Britain* to mean Union with Britain *only*, and to aim at British, or American, or Anglo-American imperialism. Others feared offending Moscow—feared that the Socialist Soviet Republics, who are already united in a Union that was expressly designed to extend Communism and itself throughout the world, might be offended if the democracies should form a Union, too. Still others preferred to rely for peace on thunderous talk and punitive principles that no one ever learned from More or from Burke, from Washington or from Lincoln.

While we frittered time and lives away with these fears and fulminations, Soviet Russia took the initiative itself, without worrying about what the democracies might think of it. Moscow fathered, on July 21, 1943, an enticing offer to reward the German people, secure them in their territory and armaments and amnesty nearly all the Nazis, if they revolt and establish—not a Communist, but a "democratic," government.

There is no doubt this manifesto came as a shock to those in London and Washington who had vainly invited Stalin to confer with them, and had thought to please him by insisting on the unconditional surrender and disarming of the Axis. Some have interpreted Moscow's move as a Machiavellic one aimed at a separate peace with a German Kerensky régime. They have called it a curtain-raiser to the establishment of a Socialist Soviet Republic in Germany.

If they are right, then the hope of freedom's peace lies all the more in the policy of Union Now. But let us assume Moscow's motives are the best; let us take the manifesto at its face value. That only makes it testify more eloquently to the revolutionary power inherent in the principles of democracy, and to the urgent need for the old democracies to take the way of Union Now.

Suppose the people of Atlantica form no Union now. Suppose the war should be won without it—should be won mainly by Soviet policy and the power the Soviets gained from their Union with its 13 republics and 49 nationalities federated in a vast free trade area, with a single currency, a single war budget, a unified command, a unified army, a central government, a polyglot people inspired by doing something on a grand scale, man-to-man.

Suppose that all we do is to organize, nation-to-nation, the United Nations set-up we hear so much about, in which the United States, Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, and the other democracies of Atlantis would each remain independent of each other, each keep its own currency, its own tariffs against the others, its own army, its own foreign policy, and—above all—its sovereign power to break away from the others, and from its agreements with them, whenever it might so desire.

If we suppose this, we had better suppose, too, that these democracies split on what to do about Europe after the war as badly as they did before. What Hamilton said of the 13 states in No. 6 of The Federalist surely applies to the democracies today:

> A man must be far gone in Utopian speculations who can seriously doubt that, if these States should either be wholly disunited, or only united in partial confederacies, the subdivisions . . . would have frequent and violent contests with each other. To presume a want of motives for such contests as an argument against their existence, would be to forget that men are ambitious, vindictive, and rapacious. To look for a continuation of harmony between a number of independent, unconnected sovereignties in the same neighborhood would be to disregard the uniform course of human events, and to set at defiance the accumulated experience of ages.

Suppose, then, that the Anglo-American differences over France are but a mild hint of things to come when the Axis is no longer there to keep these two governments working together, and rival air lines and ambitions can spread their wings. What happens?

Now for the first time in Europe we have to reckon with a great power whose possibilities of expansion do not solely depend on the old European methods of conquest. The Soviet Federation can admit other states to it in the way the United States can, only more easily. For whereas considerable discussion is required in Washington for a state to be admitted to the U. S. A., all it practically takes in Moscow is a nod by one man. And he has at his beck a technique of revolution and a party built up in many lands through many years to facilitate such expansion, a party disciplined to consider duplicity a duty.

Let us continue, however, to assume the best. Let us assume that the Soviet Government in dissolving the Comintern definitely abandoned all idea of spreading Communism, all idea of world revolution. Let us assume that Moscow is engrossed in all its great domestic reconstruction problems after the war. Let us credit Stalin with being sincerely opposed to any Soviet expansionist policy, with doing his level best to play ball with us and the British as regards the rest of Europe. Let us assume he helps

(Continued on page 15)

Jungle Man - - Comrade in Arms

By Gordon Walker

NATIVE WAR CANOES, SOLOMON ISLANDS

When American troops pushed across Roviana Lagoon and seized a beachhead lying just south of Munda Airfield, the operation was not quite entirely an all-American show.

At the spearhead of the assault column which fought its way into the dense bush was a unit of the Imperial British Army—one of the most remarkable and skillful bands of jungle fighters that the South Pacific battlefields have produced.

This small but exceedingly potent army of six-footers who, with machine guns and rifles, grenades and machetes, accounted for far more than their own number in enemy victims, is the Commando section of the Royal Fijian Brigade. By no means savages, they are an integral part of the modern military machine.

The popular conception of the native Fijian, gleaned perhaps from the National Geographic Society's expeditions into the South Seas, is of a massive, well-proportioned, dark-skinned Polynesian. Barefooted, clad in khaki or calico wrap-around skirt, bare-waisted, and topped off with a mass of kinky hair as large as a basketball, they are pictured lounging around eating paw-paws or dancing the "meke." You can still find this picture in Lautoka or Ovalau, or, for that matter, even in spacious Victoria Parade in Suva.

There is also the modernized side of Fiji, nowhere more strikingly apparent than in its modern army of one-time head-hunters. They fight with boots on. Instead of the khaki skirt, they go into battle wearing the familiar "zoot-suit" of camouflage mottled green, borrowed from the Americans. Instead of the typical grass utility bag hung on every native's shoulder is the green field pack.

The crowning coiffure has been cropped close to the skull, not because Fijians are not still proud of their most distinctive element of physical appearance, but because the tight-fitting British steel helmet permits no alternative.

Blow guns and spears of former military expeditions are supplanted by modern Browning automatic rifles and Tommy guns, Springfield .30 calibers and Australian-made Owens guns.

Can they fight? A hard-boiled Marine colonel who helped make Pacific war history on Guadalcanal and who saw Fijians in action there and on New Georgia furnishes the answer.

"Those boys are one of the finest bunch of soldiers I have ever seen in the jungle," he told me, an unmistakable note of admiration in his voice.

They are not only respected by American servicemen, but are accepted into the social sphere of comradery as peers, completely devoid of color distinctions. Frequently a group of Fijians make the trip in a Higgins boat to an advanced naval supply base to buy candy and small items of equipment. The ship's store—jealously reserved for naval personnel only—is thrown wide open to the visitors. They are invited into the mess halls to eat and swap stories with the officers and men alike.

I lived with the Fijian troops on the New Georgia front long enough to support the tribute proffered by the Marine colonel. They are fearless, cool-headed, and ready to meet the enemy on his own ground. A Fijian can creep noiselessly through jungle undergrowth to within a few yards of the flank of an enemy machine-gun position, and then descend upon it with such overwhelming power that the opponent is either annihilated or runs screaming into the bush. They possess complete self-confidence—the highest requisite for fighting an enemy which false propaganda has labeled as unexcelled.

The Fijian knows he is a superior soldier, with all modesty, and so do I after watching him clean out a group of Japanese "supermen" single-handed, beginhing with a machine gun, and then resorting to machete when the gun barrel got red-hot.

Like his comrades in arms, he still moves through the jungle by instinct, whereas white men have to take time to orient themselves to strange and often ominous surroundings. When a Fijian runs into an unexpected impasse, he immediately begins working on an improvisation to circumvent it, and he usually succeeds. He is aided by sight and hearing far more acute than white troops and can swing along a jungle trail with full pack for 14 hours without any noticeable signs of fatigue.

Their physical strength is legendary. Just before leaving Suva aboard a transport, one Fijian requested permission to return to his village to get married. He had only two days to make the trip, without any means of transportation other than his feet. He limped a little from a slight foot injury. Yet he made the round trip of 72 miles in the two days, was married, and even took part in the strenuous dances which accompany Fiji nuptial ceremonies.

Arriving at Guadalcanal last November, this first band of warriors began unloading their gear. The cargo-handling record at Lunga Point had been 105 tons an hour. Fijians shifted their cargo at a new record of 135 tons an hour. When a truck in a cargo sling broke loose from its stays and swung crazily across hatch tops, a lone Fijian stuck to his post, gradually maneuvering the truck over the waiting barge, earning for himself the British Empire medal for gallantry.

This original group of Commandos who came to Guadalcanal were the forward echelon of a brigade of three battalions, the formation of which started in Fiji when war broke out with Germany three years ago. Originally organized as a home defense army, they were made up mostly of native Fijians, but sprinkled through their ranks were Ellice and Gilbert Islanders, Tongans, Samoans, Rotumans, and Eurasians of various blood mixtures. English, New Zealanders, and Australians made up most of the officer strength, but there was a liberal number of Fijian officers as well.

Ratu George Thakombau, highest princely tribal chief, was one such officer. George's great-grandfather was King Thakombau, unifier of the Fijian tribes who begged the British to take Fiji into the empire at a time when he had gotten in over his head in debt to American business operators. All native officers are not of chiefly standing. Isireli Koroulavula, a lieutenant, is a member of the ranks of Fijian John Q. Citizens. Whether they are princes or burghers, factory employees or farmers, all are intensely proud of their citizenship and the opportunity to fight for freedom.

When the opportunity came for them to join their own army, the recruiting offices were so swamped with applicants that many had to be turned away in order to retain the local economic structure. A large number managed to wriggle their way into the British Navy, the merchant marine, and even the RAF in England. Those who did not make the army joined the labor corps building roads and camps on Guadalcanal.

They pleaded for a chance to fight on Guadalcanal, and when they were given it by the American command, they covered themselves with such glory that an entire battalion was ordered up, including infantry, antitank guns, scouts, and medical detachment. On many occasions they obtained such accurate information on Japanese dispositions that sections of the United States Army were thereby enabled to withdraw and concentrate on more important sectors.

The Fijian army's headquarters camp is one of the cleanest in the Solomons. White men and black warriors sleep in the same tents, eat at the same mess and play American basketball together against their Marine mentors.

Living with them, one immediately becomes aware of their inherent sense of courtesy, good manners, and devout adherence to Christianity. All are literate and many have attained professional and intellectual heights as a result of educational opportunities in England and the other colonies offered by the British Colonial Administration.

I approached one Fijian boon-docker and asked him what he did before entering the army, half expecting only the customary salutation, "mbula," as indication of incomprehension. In flawless English he replied that he had taught in an English school just outside Suva.

Like those about him, soldiering was still his forte. He indicated that he was intensely proud of his homeland, and eager to drive the Japanese invader from the Pacific. Like all Fijians, he was fully aware that he is not a conquered colonial, but a citizen of the Empire by reason of a voluntary treaty signed 70 years ago with Queen Victoria.

Motivated by fervent patriotism together with a high degree of adaptation to modern warfare, this democratic army is helping to win the war in the Pacific, and incidentally cementing ties with their American battlers.

Ewing Galloway; Three Lions

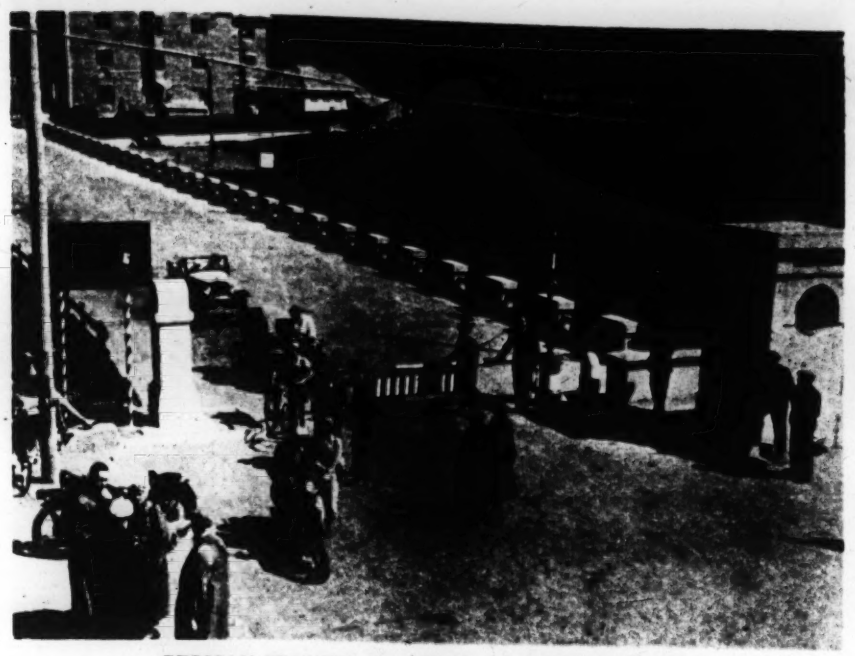
AMERICAN PRIVATE WELCOMED TO FIJI ISLANDS BY SERGEANT LAIJIA, A FIJIAN

The Alps: German Bottleneck

By Egone

THE FATEFUL BRENNER—LOOKING TOWARD AUSTRIA

Key to Map (d. t., double track; s. t., single track): 1, Riviera R. R., d. t.; 2, Breil R. R.; 3, Maddelena Pass; 4, Mont Genèvre Pass; 5, Mont Cenis R. R. and Tunnel, d.t.; 6, Frejus Pass; 7, St. Bernard Pass; 8, Simplon R. R. and Tunnel, d. t.; 9, Centovalli R. R., s. t.; 10, St. Gotthard R. R. and Tunnel, d. t.; 11, Splügen Pass; 12, Bernina R. R., s. t.; 13, Maloia Pass; 14, Reschia and Finstermünz Pass; 15, Brenner Pass and R. R., d. t.; 16, Dobbiaco-Belluno R. R.; 17, San Candido R. R.; 18, Mont Croce or Plöcken Pass; 19, Tarvisio R. R.; 20, Karawanken R. R. from Trieste to Austria and Yugoslavia; 21, Road, Tolmino to Ljubljana



GERMAN-ITALIAN FRONTIER AT BRENNER PASS

GREAT SIMPLON PASS SEEN ACROSS LAKE MAGGIORE

THE LOFTY ALPINE PASSES over the roof of Europe are once again in the news. As the German Army retreats up the peninsula of Italy, at its back stands the Alpine Wall. The passes, with their snows and tunnels, are the Germans' only means of heavy communication through it.

Some are the bastions of Switzerland and its superb, democratic neutrality. Through these, only economic supplies pass from Germany to Italy as befits a strict and legal neutrality.

Over others lie the historic routes of conquerors in their invasions of Italy. Through these same passes, the invader, no longer a conqueror, inevitably returns.

All the principal rail lines between Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia are double tracked. Only a few lines of secondary importance like the Centovalli and the Bernina lines between Italy and Switzerland are single. There are six well-known railway lines: the Riviera, the Mont Cenis between Italy and France, the Simplon and the St. Gotthard between Italy and Switzerland, the Brenner and the Südbahn between Italy and Austria and Yugoslavia. In addition to these are the lesser-known lines which still are able to take a good deal of traffic and have a very real military importance in the strategy of the days ahead. These are the Breil (ór Colle di Tenda) line between Turin and Nice, the San Candido (Innichen), the Tarvisio (Tarvis), and the Karawanken line—all between Italy and Austria, with the last two going also to Yugoslavia. Finally, a line from Fiume to Yugoslavia.

There is also some confusion about the roads crossing the Alps. Some of them lead as high as 8,000 feet and many think they are inaccessible in wintertime, but they are kept open the whole year round, including the most important of all, now, the Brenner Road (4,200 ft.). Some of these roads follow the main railway lines. Others which in normal times are kept open the whole year round are: Pass Du Mont Genèvre (6,100 ft.), the Maddalena or Argentera Pass (6,600 ft.), both between France and Italy; the Maloia Pass (6,000 ft.), in Switzerland, but starting on the Italian side; the Spluegen Pass (7,000 ft.), between Switzerland and Italy, usually open in wintertime for transit of sleds only but not difficult to keep completely open; the Resia Pass (5,000 ft.), and the Finstermünz Pass, which follow each other a very short distance on the same road and provide a communication between the Austrian and the Italian Tyrol, also the Mont Croce or Plöcken Pass (4,500 ft.), which serves as a link between Carintia on the Austrian side and the Veneto on the Italian side.

Finally, at the eastern slopes of the Alps, we have a few roads leading to lesser altitudes than the others, but providing communication between Yugoslavia and the parts Italy annexed after the last war. The most important are the roads between Tolmino (near the famous Caporetto, where Italy suffered a defeat in 1917) and Ljubljana in Yugoslavia, and a few other roads leading from Trieste into Yugoslavia. All these roads are open the whole year round. Another little link is a small railway line starting from Dobbiaco, which is the next station after San Candido and going down to Pieve di Cadore and finally to Belluno.

During the last war plenty of fighting between Italy and Austria went on in the Alps, especially in the Dolomites, some leaving permanent traces as, for instance, the famous Col Bricon, a piece of whose peak was mined and blown off. Some of the troops were in positions as high as 10,000 feet and more above the snow line. The fighting went on both summer and winter and the snow did not stop it. It is not possible to say yet how this war is going to develop once the Germans have to retreat from their Po line, but if they decide to make a stand in the Alps it will be an extremely difficult job both for the Allies and the Germans.

HOSPICE AND SWISS FLAG AT TOP OF FURKA PASS

SWISS VILLAGE OF HOSPENTHAL, ST. GOTTHARD PASS

THE PASS OF MONT GENEVRE—ITALY TO FRANCE

Wings Over Britain

By Barbara Ellis Browne

COAL TIT

WILLOW WREN

GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER

THE NIGHT OF one of the biggest RAF raids on Mannheim, a group of nightingales were singing in a Surrey wood. Near-by, all unbeknown to them, a party of radio engineers were recording their song.

As they sang, clear and untroubled, the giant bombers, making just a pinpoint buzz in the distance at first, approached, getting louder and louder. The nightingales sang steadily on, rising to a little crescendo of their own as the roar broke straight overhead. The recording continued, and the result was a great success, both as a broadcast and as a record, called "Nightingales and Bombers."

The popularity of this record is only one of the signs of the renewed interest that people are taking in these feathered wings over Britain.

Another instance of it was noticed in a London bookshop the other day. An officer of the British Army came hurrying in, obviously using his few precious moments to get something very important to him.

"Well," he asked, "Where is it—where is it?"

It was ready and waiting for him. He took it eagerly and opened it at once. It was a large album of bird paintings. The officer was no less than Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, K. C. B., Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

This interest in bird life was not dimmed even at the height of the blitz. Although nearly all the space in Britain's rationed newspapers was needed for war news, room was still found for letters announcing the arrival of the first Chiff-Chaff, or articles devoted entirely to the activities of bird watchers.

A column in The Times is reserved every Tuesday for an article called "The Course of Nature," where many interesting notices and letters about birds are given. For example, we are told that "Mr. Ian Evans heard, to his astonishment, a blackbird singing at Warlingham, Surrey, on Oct. 23." And that Miss D. Hobhouse listened to "a lovely blackbird's song at dusk," Dec. 13, at Birdlip, on the Cotswolds.

Probably centuries after bombers have been forgotten, Englishmen will still gather in a wood to listen to the nightingale. Perhaps if there is a real artist among them, he may paint them, just as Oliver K. Heywood did. This young soldier, who is a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, finds time, even in barracks, to carry on his bird watching and painting.

He feels that one of the reasons more and more people today are interested in bird watching may be "because many who come from the towns are now stationed in remote parts of the country. Here they have few civilized entertainments, and so they are taking notice of the wild life around them. Or again, it may be because as a hobby it provides a very refreshing contrast to wartime life. Many soldiers have written from Libya, telling of their delight at recognizing such old friends as Wagtails or Redstarts, on migration in the desert. To them these birds were a direct link with home, for they had probably only left England a week or two before."

All sorts of people are bird watchers. Nearly all lighthouse keepers and coast guards are keen about it; farmers, fishermen, artists, children, gardening enthusiasts, walkers and "ramblers." And there are favorite places to go for bird-watching holidays, just as there are favorite places for fishing, or golfing, or sailing.

The soldiers in Libya who recognized the little birds from home or, indeed, anyone who may never have seen them, can make their acquaintance fully through Lieutenant Heywood's water colors. There they are, each little feathery personage, characteristically poised in action. It is interesting to observe how closely the coloring and texture of each bird, so expertly portrayed, is repeated in the color scheme and texture of the bird's surroundings. The quality and power of these little portraits is unassailable, both artistically and evocatively—both for themselves as paintings, and for those happy moments outdoors which they recall so vividly.

"Trimontaine Shall Be Called Boston"

By Pearl Strachan

"BOSTON," Charles Dickens wrote to one of his friends in 1844, "is what I would like the whole United States to be." This and the enthusiasm of the city for the brilliant novelist inspired a certain waggish element in New York to pronounce the name "Boz-Town." It is easy to understand Dickens' admiration, for at the time of his arrival in 1842 Boston had retained a good deal of the original English flavor and atmosphere, yet seethed with the progressive force which had made it the cradle of the American Revolution. For 10 years anti-slavery groups had made soap-box speeches on the Common, published provocative leaflets and the "Liberator," and were carrying on their campaign, decidedly unpopular with big business, which was losing Southern customers. Other humanitarian efforts, in the field of education and penology, likely to find sympathetic response in the heart of Dickens, were also in evidence.

The exhibition just opened at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, represents the city and its people from the founding, in 1630, to the Great Fire in 1872. The growth from the original land holdings of William Blackstone, on what is now Beacon Hill, to the "Athens of America," as the Victorian era preferred to consider it, is indicated in its various remarkable phases by the engravings, portraits, maps, ship models, household objects and books which the museum has assembled.

* * *

Within less than 250 years a community became a power which was felt all round the world. It began with the urge for religious liberty. Its founders were men who not only sought that precious gift but also assumed responsibility for defending the settler's rights and maintaining decency and order in the plantation.

Although only five years after John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and his little band of Puritan friends acquired from the recluse, William Blackstone, the holdings at Shawmut, the most unreasonable and bitter religious persecution marked the region; there was none of it in the first days of the settling.

When, on Sept. 17, 1630, the Court of Assistants decided that "Trimontaine shall be called Boston," after the town of that name in Lincolnshire, the young Governor was writing the tenderest letters to his wife, and it is difficult to believe that he could become the stern bigot who agreed to banish Anne Hutchison and Roger Williams.

No city anywhere was founded with nobler sentiment than the new Boston, and the various intellectual developments it has known since that time can be traced largely to the self-sacrificing love of Christian principles which moved such persons as John Winthrop to separate themselves from home and friends, to breathe a freer, cleaner air. Still in his twenties, the young Englishman found himself heir to a substantial fortune and immediately checked any temptation to self-indulgence by drawing up 12 resolutions, beginning, "I doe resolve to give myselfe, my life, my witt, my healthe, my wealthe to the service of my God and & Savior, who by givinge himselfe for me & to me, deserves whatsoever I am or can be, to be at his Comandement & for his glorye."

Another resolve was, "I will live where he appoints me." He vowed he would "avoid vaine & needless expences" in order to put his money to good use, give special attention to educating his children, diligently observe the Sabbath, pray often, and "flee Idleness."

In one of his letters to Margaret, his wife, he wrote, "O that we could delight in Christ our Lord & heavenly husband as we doe in each other, & that his absence were like grievous to us!"

The records of the persecutions which followers of other religions suffered at the hands of the zealous Puritans make doleful reading, and the older sections of the city, which still retain traces of Tudor England in architecture, reveal tales of the grim mockery of religion which was characterized by branding and witch-burning. The Baptists were among the first sufferers and had to meet in secret in a house in Salem Street. Quakers were fined five shillings for attending a meeting of their sect, and five pounds for speaking at one. The penalty for returning to the colony after banishment was death. Persons giving them shelter were publicly flogged.

Fanaticism in the early days was probably due partly to the fact that it took the place of recreation, for the people went from work to meeting house, and from meeting house to work, as it were. There was no play, no form of amusement. Even Christmas and other religious holidays, observed in the old world, appeared as "papacy" to the Puritans.

* * *

As the community grew prosperous, and the Government of Charles II revoked the Charter from the Crown, issued in 1629, granting the rights of the colonists in "London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay of New England," changing the order of governing, Puritan restrictions were necessarily relaxed. With the coming in 1686 of Sir Edmund Andros, the first governor sent from England, the division between Royalists and Puritans became marked. The establishing of the Church of England (Episcopalian), the controversies over taxation in the royal province, the Stamp Act and the Boston Tea Party, and the countless other historic events which led up to the War of Independence make Boston history as colorful and packed with interest as some periods twice as long in other parts of the world.

A walk through the old North Square, where Richard Mather, and his son, Cotton, preached, and Paul Revere lived; through State Street, which was originally King Street; through Copp's Hill and along the Mall, to mention a few of Boston's old thoroughfares, brings history of stirring quality to mind at every turn. It was a group of noble and educated individuals who founded the city. They brought with them centuries of civilization, and Boston probably never seemed actually "new" in the sense one associates with a town hacked out of the wilderness.

The part which Boston played in the War of Independence is common knowledge. Every school child in England, who may or may not have studied the historic facts, is at least familiar with Paul Revere's heroic ride, through the reading of Longfellow's famous poem. The beautiful silver which Paul Revere made in his shop, and his engravings, now preserved in museums and private collections, indicate the versatility of those Revolutionary figures who defended their homes and their rights against the trained forces of the British.

Education of the common man was always an important obligation in Boston, from the early days when the shoemakers studied the Scriptures at their work benches, up to the present. At the age of 12 little Cotton Mather had been prepared by Ezekiel Cheever to enter Harvard College. The child was once accused of idleness and explained that his father had kept him at home in winter owing to the distance of the school. He admitted, nevertheless, that when he was 11 he had composed many Latin exercises in prose and verse, had "conversed with Cato, Corderius, Terence, Tully, Ovid and Virgil"; had gone

(Continued on page 10)

AMERICAN NEEDLEPOINT EMBROIDERY ABOUT 1750

LONGFELLOW BY SARTAIN-READ

SHAGGY BLOOMS OF THE HARDY "MUMS" GRACE THIS GARDEN, WHICH REACHES ITS FULL BEAUTY WHEN AUTUMN WINDS BEGIN TO BL

Debut For Chrysanthemums

By William H. Clark

As October ends, chrysanthemums flower the world around. Their shaggy heads are bright in the courtyards of bombed China and under the temple cryptomerias of Japan. The blossoms are as gay in what remains of the gardens of Britain as they are in their parade across the breadth of America. Even in Germany "mums" are blooming now.

Probably the flowers are not being massed for shows in Axis countries, but in England the flowers are being shown as always. The war may have meant fewer flowers in the British Isles, but shows are now more largely attended than before the bombs fell. England has not canceled a flower show in five years of war.

* * *

Here in the United States the chrysanthemum shows have continued. Of all great flowers, the "mums" are the simplest of culture and the most hardy of habit. Also, they flower naturally at the time best for the Autumn Shows.

Thus, this week, the national array of chrysanthemum shows prepare to open their doors. Boston's show, the 114th annual show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, opens Thursday next at Horticultural Hall and runs through Sunday night, Nov. 7.

The American Chrysanthemum Society's national show is this year at the Archeological Museum, Columbus, Ohio, next Saturday and Sunday.

At Chicago, where more than 20,000 are expected each day, the best "mums" of the Midwest are being massed for the show which opens Nov. 6 and continues through Nov. 28 at the Garfield Park Conservatory. Other shows include: Belle Isle, Mich., Nov. 14 through Dec. 12; Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 14 through Nov. 30; and St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7 to Nov. 28. The San Francisco show opened Oct. 15 and closes Nov. 1.

At all these shows, the multitudes that throng the halls come for the delight of seeing the flowers.

Beyond the pomp of the great yellow heads and the splendor of the jeweled brilliance of the tiny species, in addition to the wealth of color and form offered for public pleasure, the shows this year have a serious and sober note for chrysanthemum specialists, whether amateur or professional.

* * *

The reason is that the United States has become the repository of most of the known stocks of superior plant material the world owns. England and Holland, the world's most advanced horticultural nations, have sustained enormous losses in garden, greenhouse, and arboretum. When peace comes again, it is to the United States that the whole world must come for plant replacements.

The problem is complicated, because plant material is not something that can be stored in a vault like money or placed on shelves like books. Only in the most competent hands can the world's flowers be maintained and progress continued. Hence the world depends upon American plantsmen to preserve the planet's stock of "mums."

Since the position of a species of plants may be best assessed by new varieties offered to public view, "mum" specialists are eagle-eyed right now to see what new chrysanthemum "debs" may be offered at the shows.

Boston's show is one of the most important coming-out parties, for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's certificates of merit are to flowers what a degree from Harvard is to a professor.

However, according to Arno H. Nehrling of Needham, retiring president of the American Chrysanthemum Society, and one of the leading authorities on the flowers, the chrysanthemum is safe in American hands.

The reason is this: China has grown the "mum" for at least 3,000 years; Japan for about half that period. Yet, when the flower was first presented to the Western World, there were only a few hundred varieties known. During the past century here in America we have taken the flower to our hearts and, particularly in the past 25 years, so labored with it that about 1,000 new varieties have been developed. And many of these are better flowers than the Orient ever knew! And we are just beginning to go places with the "mum."

We have worked with the rose for centuries and now have some 15,000 recognized varieties. From the Turkish wild tulip we have developed some 8,000 named varieties. Similarly we have about 7,000 dahlias, 4,000 iris, and even 3,000 narcissus. In another century, or less, we shall have chrysanthemums which will make our present best insignificant.

* * *

The reason why the East failed to take advantage of the tremendous possibilities for development inherent in the chrysanthemum was that, with time of no importance, Orientals were content to abide the natural mutations of the plant. They did bring it up from an insignificant yellow weed of Korea and Manchuria, but it was all mere incidental development—plus the devotion of generations of gardeners.

All propagation for the "mum" in the East was by means of "slips"—little plants that bud off the old plants each spring. This insures the perfect reproduction and multiplication of a plant, but it means

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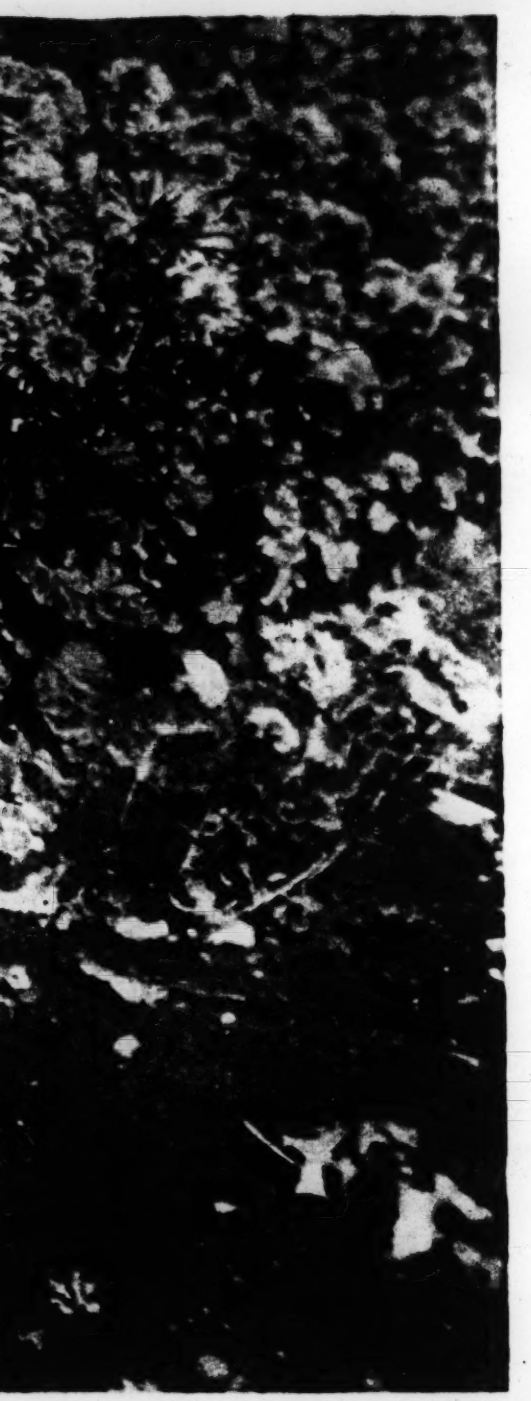

IDS BEGIN TO BLOW

Walter L. Greene

REMINISCENT OF FALL FOOTBALL IS THIS FAVORITE TAWNY BLOOM

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that the same plant is continued. Because there are plants in China that have been annually reproduced by this method, the same plants that Confucius knew and loved are still alive today.

When Americans took hold of the "mum" seriously here, about 1875, they at once applied the then-new technique of cross-breeding.

Such breeding involves vast labor, infinite patience and the ability to endure years of failure without ever being really successful. Often 100,000 plants are grown and destroyed as worthless by this method, with perhaps two or three being developed as worthy of public introduction.

♦ ♦ ♦

But the method has worked. There are Americans who endure the years of lost labor for the hope of growing a new "mum." Usually the labor is its own reward; that and the satisfaction of working and living with plants.

Out of this method has come the 1,000 or so new "mums" recently developed. Now the tempo of breeding has been quickened through the introduction of scientific techniques. In essence, this is scientific biography applied to flowers.

More spectacular and more magical are X-ray treatments, the drenching with colchicine, the use of deep cold and mild warmth in alternation and other such forces and materials which produce what are actually new flowers.

Thus, gorgeous as the flowers of 1943 are at the chysanthemum shows, you may be assured that "We've not seen anything yet."

Massachusetts Horticultural Society

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(Continued from Page 7)

through a great part of the New Testament in Greek, and "made some entrance in my Hebrew grammar."

The world-wide trade of Boston clipper ships in the early part of the 19th century established the city as a commercial power. Every Beacon Hill mansion had its Chinese porcelain or lacquer among the William and Mary and the Queen Anne furnishings.

The Boston Public Library, founded in 1852 and opened to the public in 1854, is the oldest and largest free municipal library supported by taxation in any city of the world. It maintains more than 30 branches. In its treasure chambers are some of the rarest of books, including medieval manuscripts and early examples of the printing press. While the great Boston Symphony Orchestra did not come into existence until 1881, the Harvard Musical Association and the Handel and Haydn Society had undertaken to acquaint the citizenry with the European masters.

Meanwhile New England became the center of a literary movement, which strengthened the position of America in English literature. While Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thoreau and the Alcotts lived in Concord, many of their activities and meetings occurred in Boston. Hawthorne for a few years held a job in the Custom House. Whittier and Longfellow, Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes are all names that crop up again and again in the city's historical and literary records.

One of the most marked changes in the ethnic complexion of the city came with the Irish immigration in the 1840's. Driven out of Ireland by the potato famine and overpopulation in industrial areas, thousands embarked at Queenstown and disembarked at the first port of call, which was Boston. This was naturally a powerful stimulus to the Roman Catholic Church, which had hardly existed in the city at the turn of the century.

The museum's exhibits end chronologically with mementoes of the Great Fire of Nov. 9, 1872, which destroyed Trinity Church, the offices of the Boston Evening Transcript and considerable business property in the leather district. Within two years, however, buildings had been replaced or restored, and no sign of the disaster remained.

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SHINE, SOLDIER?

On the Beam . . . . .

Price of Greatness

The price of greatness is responsibility.—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

And Nothing But the Truth

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth can make us and keep us free.—WALTER LIPPMANN.

A Fifth Freedom

To the Four Freedoms . . . there must be added a fifth—the Freedom of Individual Enterprise.—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Fulfilled His Dream

Gen. George Catlett Marshall is a native of Uniontown, Pa., where his father, a Kentuckian, was a coal and coke operator. Young Marshall always wanted to be a soldier.

Proof of the Pudding

It is of great importance to keep always in mind that the supreme heights of music can only be suggested by words—they can be experienced only through music itself.—STOKOWSKI.

Women in Peace Settlement

Women will be better able to contribute in the peace settlement because personal experience gained during the war has given them a better perspective.—MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Russia's Fidelity

The world has never seen greater devotion, determination, and self-sacrifice than have been displayed by the Russian people and their armies, under the leadership of Marshal Joseph Stalin.—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

America at Any Price!

Returning American officers claim that not only did Italian soldiers in Sicily switch to civilian clothes to avoid capture, but that some civilians donned uniforms and surrendered, hoping to be sent to America as prisoners.—NEWSWEEK.

For Every Right a Duty

I fear at times that our blessings as Americans have clouded our vision of duty. We have become accustomed to rights, but all too often we forget that for every right there is a duty, for every privilege a responsibility.—J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Uniformed Saboteurs

Danish saboteurs dressed up in railwaymen's uniforms secured a hand-car and peacefully distributed time bombs at regular intervals for four miles along a stretch of railway very important to the German troop traffic in Jutland. Unsuspecting railway guards saluted the saboteurs. There was no further traffic for a week.—The Danish Listening Post.

Areas of Common Interest

There are, even between friendly nations, differences as regards their respective aims and purposes and as regards the means of attaining them. But there are also immense areas of common interest. By co-operating within those areas, the nations not only can advance more effectively the aims and purposes which they have in common, but can also find increased opportunity to reconcile, by peaceful means and mutual advantage, such differences as may exist among them.—CORDELL HULL.

Dickens Ships

Following the Dickens names given to barrage balloons comes information that for some of the ships under construction names of Dickens' characters have been chosen. Copperfield, Dorrit, Chuzzlewit, Peggotty, Pickwick, Tapley are mentioned as already selected. As ships are mostly "Shes," we hope Dora will be prefixed to Copperfield, Little to Dorrit, and Clara to Peggotty. Tapley must, of course, be Jolly. Additions will doubtless be made. We cannot imagine better names for our gallant fleet than Betsey Trotwood, Susan Nipper, Fanny Squeers, Sally Brass, and Bella Wilfer. All sound well, and have meaning in them.—The Dickensian, London.

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Among the New Books

Thunderhead, Son of Flicka

Thunderhead, by Mary O'Hara. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.75.

READERS who enjoyed "My Friend Flicka," readers who do not object to the workaday details of a horse-raising farm, will welcome Mary O'Hara's continuation of her story of life on Goose Bar Ranch.

Flicka, it will be remembered, was the beautiful, intelligent sorrel mare that belonged to young Ken McLaughlin. Thunderhead was her first foal. He was a shock to Ken, for instead of being a perfect golden color like his mother or a superb black like his sire, Algonquin, he was a "throwback," pure white and a "bronc," like a wild grandsire, the Albino who ranged the slopes and valleys of the Neversummer Mountains. Ken had dreamed of a racer who would clear the indebtedness on Goose Bar, build new fences, buy jewels for his mother. Instead of that, lovely Flicka's colt was just a little white horse, ugly, short-legged, unmanageable.

Ken's mother, Nell, named him the Goblin.

As a horse story, this is an account of the way the Goblin grew to be Thunderhead, massive but phenomenally fleet — when he wanted to be; still unfriendly to all but Nell, but intelligent enough to learn that obedience made him stronger, for it united his power with that of his rider.

Mrs. O'Hara has an unusual knowledge of horses and a love for them, so that she writes about them unforgettably, affectionately, yet realistically. She firmly believes that the peculiar combination of instinct with intelligence in a horse puts him, whether wild or domesticated, in a category quite alone.

The story is also that of Ken's growing up, his ambitions and his character development, as with patience and difficulty he trained Thunderhead, then dealt with frustrations and renunciation. If the maturing of Thunderhead is made to seem highly important and engrossing, that of Ken is still more so, as he learns the McLaughlin code of "facing the wind," and "being able to take it."

Many horses sweep back and forth across the scene of the story. For years they were the very sustenance of Goose Bar, but the human problems make the real core of the book. Rob McLaughlin stubbornly persisted in his determination to make horse-breeding pay. His wife, as much a horse-lover as he but less blinded by pride, saw a mountain of debts shutting them in and begged her husband to make a change before it was too late. The difference in opinion caused a rift in their love and confidence, and Nell had to endure Rob's hurt self-esteem and wait for it to heal. The solving of the problem shows the author's insight, her stern but practical standards of conduct, her confidence that living can strengthen character.

Mary O'Hara has a wide range. Whether it be the grace of a kitten or the majesty of a mountain, she makes its beauty visible. She can be funny and fanciful when she writes about young animals and boys, can be as casual as any farmhand about horse-raising, is easy and natural in the give and take of dialogue, steady in her understanding of human nature, and supremely responsive to the grandeur of the Wyoming country that she knows so well.

The American Experiment

Journey Into America, by Donald Culross Peattie. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE begins his "Journey Into America" by saying that the book to write is the book you have always wanted to read and could never find. And the way to write it is to address it to a man of good intellect who knows nothing about your subject.

Here the author has sketched in the ground plan for a book about the American dream, the real America, which he says is an experiment in humanity. He has pictured himself trying to discover this America to his friend "Baldur," a liberal German writer who, probably, has paid the price of his liberalism. Mr. Peattie pursues his purpose by telling stories about the great and the good of America, picturing men and towns and times, both ancient and present. There are 20 of these "stories" in "Journey Into America," some of which are wholly true, some partly invented to interpret portions of the three great movements in American history: the westward push, the American Revolution and the amalgamation of races.

The mode of presentation is largely by word-pictures because it is natural for Donald Peattie to work that way, but along with these there is a running commentary to Baldur about what the pictures mean and what bearing they have on the fourth great movement in which America is now engaged, "the preservation of liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere." The quotation is more than 80 years old, the words are Lincoln's, and the task in all its mighty amplitude is newly laid upon America.

* * *

This explanation of the American dream begins properly enough with a Fourth of July. The author has chosen the fiftieth after the Declaration of Independence, the day in 1826 when Thomas Jefferson spent his last hours in reviewing in thought the events of the signing and the significance of the document.

The second chapter, on the same note, tells about the Liberty Bell and what is meant by freedom for all, which its ringing proclaimed. The stories go on, with Tom Paine christening the country the United States of America long before the states were anything but a league of tiny nations; the framing of the Constitution amid variance of opinions — Alexander Hamilton saying, "The people seldom judge or determine right," James Wilson holding out for the people from beginning to end, and the matter ending in compromise, the American way. "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest may repair," said Washington, and so, as well as they could, they hammered out the Constitution.

* * *

Places as well as persons can be heroes. Santa Barbara, where Mr. Peattie now lives; Fredericksburg, where he spent his honeymoon and to which he has often returned to sink deeper into its history; old Marblehead; New Harmony, where an early experiment in communism grew up to be the state of Indiana—here are stoppingplaces in this journey into America. The story about Jim Bridger is a good yarn, but most finely articulated, intricate, and beautiful is that about the great naturalist's son, John Woodhouse Audubon, "Strange Bird Calling," a symbol of that quality in America that makes some of her sons forever shoulder what others refuse to carry.

The theme of the book is in the first few words of the Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal"—words that have been subjected through the years to a deal of qualification and limitation; words that have a challenge for the present.

W. K. R.

The World of Poetry

CANADA, like any comparatively new land, must reckon its cultural achievements from the recent completion of itself as an integrated nation. As in the United States and Australia, however, the literary tradition comprises all that was in the language before the geographical split. The writers are as much heirs and progeny as those who remained physically on home soil, in the same way that the branches of a delta carry the same kind of water as the main stream.

If the poetry of Canadians echoes all past poetry in the English language, as much of it does, it is not astonishing. The comprehensive anthology, "The Book of Canadian Poetry," edited by A. J. M. Smith (University of Chicago Press, $3.50), is an instance of the continuation of the English tradition. While a few of its selections are translated from the French, it deals chiefly with verse in English. There are, of course, two kinds of Canadian poetry, that which has its roots in the English, and that which derives from the French.

This volume contains a good deal of writing which is mediocre, but it is of considerable girth, and hides within its pages some material of genuine quality, worthy at least to take its place by the noted minor poets of the past. The dependence of many of the poets on tradition, Mr. Smith points out, is not a defect, but "arose out of a belief in the continuity of culture."

Examples by the best-known Canadian poets such as George Frederick Cameron, Archibald Lampman, Charles Sangster, Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman and Frederick George Scott show the conventional trends from the first quarter of the nineteenth century to the present. The vigor of the New World landscape lends distinction here and there, as in William Wye Smith's "The Second Concession of Deer," describing the pioneer house of logs and John Tompkins, its owner.

Among the writers in the Victorian era, Isabella Valancy Crawford stands out as a lyrist of more than ordinary power. Though she passed on, practically unknown, at 37, and had spent most of her time in journalism, as the sole support of her family, she left her mark on Canadian literature. The grace of her writing is shown to advantage in "The Canoe," in which occur such passages as:

> O Love, art thou a silver fish?
> Shy of the line and shy of gaffing,
> Which we do follow, fierce, yet laughing,
> Casting at thee the light-wing'd wish,
> And at the last shall we bring thee up
> From the crystal darkness under the cup
> Of lily folden,
> On broad leaves golden?

The local background colors the closing lines:

> The darkness built its wigwam walls
> Close round the camp, and at its curtain
> Press'd shapes, thin woven and uncertain,
> As white locks of tall waterfalls.

The forest life and the French-Canadian settlement characterize some of the best of the nature poems in the book. Duncan Campbell Scott has made a sturdy contribution along these lines. In a poem entitled, "At the Cedars," he writes:

> The gang yelled and tore
> For the shore,
> The logs gave a grind
> Like a wolf's jaws behind,
> And as quick as a flash,
> With a shove and a crash,
> They were down in a mash,
> But I and ten more,
> All but Isaac Dufour,
> Were ashore.

Among contemporaries represented in the volume, Lloyd Roberts offers one of the best nature poems, "Dead Days," beginning:

> The haws cling to the thorn,
> Shrivelled and red;
> The limbs long dead
> Clutch at a leaf long torn—
> It taps all day on the spikes
> As the spume licks over the dikes.

A. M. Klein is one of the most gifted of the present generation to be included. The editor's note says, "It is a somewhat paradoxical fact that the greatest poet living today in Canada whose work is a conscious and inspired expression of nationalism is not concerned with Canadian nationalism but with an alien, proud, and ancient nationalism—that of Judea."

Another contemporary, already well known as poet and anthologist, is Ralph Gustafson, whose work has been mentioned before in this column. Robert Finch, who writes with modern economy and a deft, swift stroke, deserves commendation.

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Hero of Greek Archaeology Portrayed in Biography—A London Letter

The Traveller's Journey Is Done, by Dilys Powell. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 9s. 6d

LONDON

HUMFRY PAYNE came as near to achieving the impossible as can be done without climbing to the moon. He secured fame as an archaeologist before he was 35. He took a brilliant first in Litterae Humaniores at Oxford, became in 1924 a student of the British School at Athens, and two years later returned to England and joined the staff of the Ashmolean Museum, where he spent his time collating coins.

In 1928, his work at the Ashmolean ended, he came to London, where his wife, Dilys Powell, the author of this biography, had already begun to lay the foundations of a journalistic career which has made her, among other things, an outstanding film critic.

In 1929 he was offered a fellowship at Merton and the directorship of a school he had entered as a student five years earlier, after taking his degree at Oxford. The latter job he accepted. It shed luster on him, and he on it.

* * *

The British School, whose job it was to conjure the life of ancient Greece out of the soil of centuries, had recently concentrated on excavations near Sparta. The expense had been great. The results were disappointing. Payne looked round for a new site. He chose the Heraion of Perachora, where he pitched his camp in May, 1930. Formerly it had been a shrine of Hera, wife of Zeus, and a stronghold captured by Agesilaos.

The weather was unpropitious. Rain soaked the canvas tents inside and out. "But it was not a fortnight before Payne was sending telegrams to England announcing that pottery, bronzes, ivories lay in the earth as thick as stones. The Heraion had proved to be the most important new site excavated in Greece for 30 years.

* * *

For a time, at any rate, he found fulfillment in his work. To him Greece became a passion. Its dusty, ascetic hills robbed his mind of delight in the warm, wooded, silver-rivered surroundings of Oxford. The savage Cretan landscape, the decaying Venetian buildings of Herakleion, the thinning streaks of snow on Mount Ida, the Lasithi Mountains, which were the birthplace of Zeus, the sinister Palace of Minos, the coming of summer like a sword, the steely glare of land, sea, and sky, and brief interludes of "honeyed life" in Athens threw over him a spell. He even came to prefer Greek food and drink to English. Miss Powell was less easily conquered. But in the end she, too, was taken by the Greek spirit.

The other day a friend of mine discovered that his daughter's school proposed to stop teaching her Latin, and to substitute Greek. He protested in some indignation that he paid for his daughter's education in order that she should learn subjects of practical use. In this category he included Latin, but not apparently Greek.

Now my friend was right, I think, in commending Latin, though his ground of commendation was odd. He was wrong, I am certain, in repudiating Greek. Greek is probably the finest intellectual training that any educational system in the world can offer. Greek history is the ideal inquiring ground for the good citizen. It is so because ancient Greek society included at some time or other almost every variety of social and political organization.

But there is another reason. The immense superiority of Greek over European and modern history as an educational process is that it can be studied almost throughout in original authorities. Whereas the student of modern times has to rely nearly always on second-hand information, the contemporary histories, the plays, the philosophies of Greece are sufficiently small in bulk for one man to master them all. These sources, however, are literary only. The historian, Freeman, used to add to them the study of architecture, seeing the horizontal principle of the entablature as the key difference between Greek building and the vertical arch of Christian Gothic.

All these sources together give a sense of balance, of avoidance of excess, which is taken as indicative of the Greek nature. This is where Payne's work comes in. To the other media through which the ancient Greek can be studied must be added archeology. And archeology considerably modifies the picture. Payne used to say that the man who believes that the explanation of the Hellenic nature lies in the phrase, "Nothing too much," can never have held in his hands a Greek vase.

His affection, however, was not confined to the Greeks of 2,000 years ago. If the Greeks of today are a mixture of Wallachian, Slav, Albanian, and Frank, the British are made up of Gael, Cymry, Dane, Norman and Fleming. Who are we, either American or English, to say anything against a mixed people? Certainly Payne did not. Nor does Miss Powell. Since Humfry Payne passed on, the Greek people have magnificently justified his affection for them. Both he and they, and their country, shine in this singularly graceful biography, compact of keen observation, humor, deep sense of character, and appreciation of scholarship, lovely and pleasant in subject and in style.

HAROLD HOBSON

Ironmaster Champions Profit

Boot Straps: The Autobiography of Tom M. Girdler, written in collaboration with Boyden Sparks. New York: Scribners. $3.

BORN TOM (not Thomas) Mercer Girdler, of English origin, a Hoosier of Indiana's Clark County 66 years ago, this rugged individualist in the American industrial economy is out with his "success story," written in collaboration with Boyden Sparks.

It covers 40 years of tremendous expansion in the steel industry, in which he is an authentic tycoon, against the background of farm boy whose father had a small cement mill. The rise in his own fortunes parallels that of the industry for whose advance in mechanization and metallurgy he has the enthusiasm of a zealot, finding in it the essence of American building with all its effects upon modern civilization.

Mr. Girdler went into the brawny business of steel-making with the technical knowledge of an engineer trained at Lehigh University, a considerable advantage in times when men with scientific training were rare. Writing of his life as boy and man, as laborer and engineer, and as mill foreman and corporation executive, he propounds a philosophy of industry that is frankly grounded in the profit motive. Out of a system of industrial development by "a free people," he holds, came the vast power to convert America's great industrial corporations to war production of proportions to overwhelm the Axis and demonstrate the superiority of American capitalism and "free enterprise" over Russian socialism and dictatorship.

Board chairman of Republic Steel and "big boss" of Consolidated and Vultee Aircraft corporations, he believes that the owners own, and that the boss controls, with someone in command all the way down to the plant sweeper; and in his concept the foremen are as tough as pig iron. He started as a foreman and has been on the side of management ever since in jobs with Colorado Fuel & Iron, Atlanta Steel, and Jones & Laughlin as preface to his organization of Republic Steel.

That the private enterprise system is the core of his social philosophy goes without saying, and his "inside" story of the Congress of Industrial Organizations strikes in the "Little Steel" battle against unionsim that led to rioting at Chicago and Youngstown is in the detail and the vehement emphasis to be expected of a champion of individual effort who thinks that government and labor-leader interference will ruin many enterprises unless checked.

The Book Window

Edible Wild Plants of Eastern North America, by Merritt Lyndon Fernald and Alfred Charles Kinsey (Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.: Idlewild Press. $3). An illustrated guide to all edible flowering plants and ferns, and some of the mushrooms, seaweeds, and lichens growing wild east of the Great Plains and Hudson's Bay and north of Peninsular Florida. A special publication of the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

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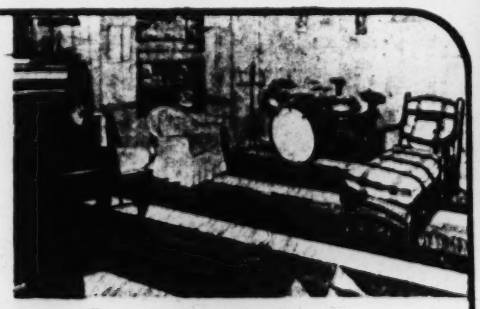
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Desk

THE MARCH OF THE SEASONS may continue with unfailing regularity, but changes come with them just the same. Take the chrysanthemum show. New wonder and beauty rise with its return. It strikes a happy note just before the November blasts, which, in the words of the poet, make field and forest bare. Of all great flowers, the "mums," it is said, are the simplest of culture and the hardiest of habit. There is particular interest in them this year in the United States, because America has become the repository of most of the known stocks of superior plants, the war having had its effect upon England and Holland. To those interested in chrysanthemums the article by WILLIAM H. CLARK will have particular appeal. War or no war, the chrysanthemum show goes on.

The Battle of Italy is gradually drawing toward the Alps, and before long a great deal is likely to be heard about the mountains which form a protective barrier between Italy and the countries to the north, for it is that line on which Hitler's forces may choose to make a last desperate stand to keep the Allies from invading Germany from the south. EGONE, a photographer with the eye of an artist, spent a good deal of time before the war wandering through these passes with his camera. From his portfolio, which bulges with pictures, we have made a selection of shots that now come within the theater of operations, and we present them elsewhere in this issue.

In this week's Magazine Section we print the first installment of an article in two parts, "Atlantis Now," by CLARENCE K. STREIT. This brings up to date some points raised in connection with the author's project for Union Now. "The question before us today," says Mr. Streit, "is not Union Now or United Nations. It is simply a question of continuing the time-tested American practice by using two ways—Union Now and the United Nations—to gain freedom's peace." Mr. Streit's project found a wide response among the public at a time when the democracies were suffering heavy reverses from the "blitz" tactics of the Axis military machine. Before he was catapulted into prominence as lecturer and author, Mr. Streit had an extensive experience in Europe as a newspaperman, having served for years as a League of Nations correspondent besides covering important assignments all over the Continent.

GORDON WALKER, who writes on the Fijians from firsthand knowledge, is one of the younger members of the foreign staff of this paper. He has covered much of the action of the war in the Southern Pacific, and has on innumerable occasions been an eyewitness of the jungle fighting of the Japanese. At present he is "somewhere in the Pacific."

Is it not a sad commentary on human affairs that we all know so little about our native, or adopted, city? Our attitude, generally speaking, is that knowledge of local history is not urgent, and its acquistion can be postponed until another day. That day seldom comes. And if we appear embarrassed, to say the least, when a visitor asks some simple question we should be able to answer but can't, well . . . the fault is easily placed. There is no dearth of material. Boston is a case in point. An abundance of objects and data are now on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, covering the history of the city from 1630 to 1872. Here is history made easy, entertaining, and accessible. And a story based on the exhibition by PEARL STRACHAN, a member of the editorial staff of this paper, appears in another column.

W. W. C.

La Veta Comes Under the Hammer

SUNSHINE filtered through yellow aspens and thin-leaved cottonwoods in Gunnison, Colo., a mile and a half high, when recently the monotonous chant of the auctioneer began the sale, under sheriff's order, of historic 100-room La Veta Hotel, the hotel which since 1911 had given a free meal to all its guests every day the sun didn't shine.

La Veta dates from 1883. It cost $200,000 and was completed at the peak of the gold-rush to the Gunnison country.

Through the hammered glass skylights of the rotunda of La Veta the sunlight fell on a varied group: Old-timers, some of whom even remembered the opening ball, May 22, 1884, when 400 guests filed down the solid walnut stairway for the banquet, followed by the program of lancers, quadrilles, Newport, and galop; tourists who regularly spend their summers on the Gunnison, bidding for lovely old chandeliers or solid walnut furniture of the 80's; buyers from various parts of the state, seeking articles now war restricted.

All day the sale proceeded, the hotel building itself being bid in for only $8,350. A phase of the life of Gunnison, Colo., passed into history with the passing of La Veta. The sun still shines daily as in the 80's, but upon new and different enterprises.

. . Atlantis Now

(Continued from Page 2)

establish capitalistic democracies in Germany, Italy, and elsewhere in Europe as in 1918.

But suppose that what Hamilton said about the 13 English-speaking democracies of his time applies to those of today. Suppose that the very reasons that keep them from forming a Union now—their prejudices, mutual distrust, trade, aviation and shipping rivalries, wishful thinking, apathy, lack of political courage and vision—keep them from working together on Europe's complex problems any better than they did before. The result—nothing essential is done and chaos rules in Europe.

Is it too much to conclude that such conditions will doom any new democratic regimes in Europe to go Kerensky's way? Would it be surprising if, left by the squabbling of the great democracies to the mercies of fearful postwar problems, they should again grow disgusted with our freedom? Might they not then quite spontaneously set up Communist governments and ask for admission into the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics? Who could blame them? Under this hypothesis they have no alternative, there is no Union of Democracies to which any people who desired to try our free way of life could hope to enter, or even turn for support in their early struggles.

Could you blame the Soviet Union for spreading thus willy-nilly through Eastern Europe, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, England, India, China, the Americas? Nature abhors a vacuum not only in physics but also in politics. It was this kind of democratic vacuum that led to the Nazis spreading through Europe. And today as in 1934 *Union Now* calls attention to the cause of this vacuum and the danger in it.

You can still dismiss *Union Now* as alarmist or visionary. You can still listen to those who see under its covers all manner of ghosts and goblins. You can defer action on it until it is no longer possible. You can content yourself with half-measures such as the proposed United Nations organization. You can refuse to lower any of our trade barriers or to expand our present area of liberty and union. But you cannot thereby keep other peoples from expanding the world's area of free trade, stable money and effective government. You cannot thereby keep other nations and other forces from organizing the world that the airplane and mass production imperatively demand. You cannot beat somebody with nobody.

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